INSU
Every country had to face difficulties in its beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

But patriotism of the people has enabled [illegible] Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. [illegible] NO. 1 1913.

VOL. XVI NO. 318-- BOMBAY MONDAY DECEMBER 31 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
		vessels	16,082
	tana ..	will	16,568
	ntua * ..		10,946
	nchi ..	now	16,650
	rkunda x ..		16,572
	mara ..	sail	16,601
	orea * ..		10,953
	ymak ..	direct	10,602
	orten x ..		20,847
	dar-i-Hind		11,518
	walpindi @	from	16,619
	putana ..		16,568
	loja x ..	Bombay	20,837
	mid ..		16,650
	npura ..	without	10,601
	walpindi ..		16,619
	dera * ..		16,082
	ecoy of India ..	transhipment	13,000
	ntua * ..		10,946
	isar-i-Hind.		11,518
	rkunda x ..	at	16,572
	cedonia ..		11,000
	rea/west ..		13,954
	ymak ..	Aden.	10,602
	ona) ..		20,847
	lpindi ..		16,619

...gs are subject to alteration ...tice.

...sengers are required to be in ... of passports.

...Marseilles only.

...ugh steamers from Australia ...ited accommodation for passen... India.

...ugh steamers from China; have ...commodation for passengers from

...AL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

... SECOND Saloon Return ... Special Reduced Rates will be ... any Mail Steamer during the ...mencing from Bombay with the ... the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on ... June 1929 and terminating with ... due in Bombay on the 20th ... 1929. The fares will be as

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
...n and back by Sea.	£105	£75
...n and back via ...lles including P. & ...ecial Train across ... in both directions.	£120	£90
...s and back	£100	£72

...commodation allotted will be the ...ilable at time of application.

...SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
... will be no extra charges for ...Berth Cabins between 1st June and ... January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

...te about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
... Mar.		8427
...th Apr.		8441

... On and after ... 1929, ... two vessels ... ships. ... as follows:—

		Single	Return.
...bay to Plymou...	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C		

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22987.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About			
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..		Colombo and Australia.
*6th ,,	Sydney Maru.		Straits & Japan.
*8th ,,	Mirzapore ..		Straits China and Japan.
18th ,,	Macedonia ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..		Colombo and Australia.
15th ,,	Malwa ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..		Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Mantua ..		Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th ,,	Narkunda ..		Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..		Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
31st Dec.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
1929 2nd Jan.	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd ,,	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
4th ,,	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
5th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
9th ,,	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	18 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	2 Jan.	6 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9
*Muroran Maru..	5374	31 Dec.	13 ,,
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	9 ,,	23 ,,
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 ,,
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 ,,	27 ,,
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 ,,	31 ,,
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 ,,	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Sure Cure—
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
TheAtank Nigrah Pills
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)
For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address "COMCALONG".

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000
BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.
Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies for the Quinquennium.
DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.
For Full Particulars Apply to:—
AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.
JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay Chronicle.

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	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
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Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

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SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. Use words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—10 Clerks for Railway and other Departments. Apply with two annas Stamp to Manager SINCERO, Delhi.

A R1350.

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of shares of renowned Dhakeswari Jute Mills and also a most prosperous chemical concern. Brilliant prospects. Terms liberal. Apply:—DACCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS LTD. 31, Swamibag Road, Dacca (Bengal).

WANTED—AGENTS to sell our Ivory Articles and KASHMIR EMBROIDERED silk sahris in Bombay Presidency. Terms liberal. NEYYAR BROTHERS, Amritsar.

A R1350

WANTED To know that the Civil Engineering School Lucknow (Managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society Registered under Act XXI of 1860) trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. For full particulars and prospectus apply to the Principal.

A 31492.

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.

A 31374

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO STEAM SHIPS on hire or purchase for cargo and passenger. Approximate length 125 feet breadth 25 feet draft 7 feet passenger 320 cargo capacity 1000 bags. Write full particulars to M. AHMED CHOUDHURY, Chakaria (Chittagong)

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—BLOCKS and DOUBLE ROOMS for immediate occupation in Morarji Gokuldas Buildings, Sandhurst Road, for particulars apply or see between 8 and 10 a.m. Mr. PARMANAND, Guest House, China Bag, Girgaum Back Road.

C 1354.

TO LET Blocks and double rooms for immediate occupation in Morarji Gokuldas Buildings Sandhurst Road For particulars apply or see between 8 and 10 A. M. Mr. Parmanand, Guest House, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road

C R1360

READY TO LET on reasonable rents for High Class Hindu families only at Lamington Road near Imperial Cinema, close to tramway, Railway, and Bus Stations in buildings known as HANUMAN TERRACES convenient blocks, rooms, shops, garrages, fitted with Electric lights and sufficient convenience of water-pipes. Apply on premises between hours 9 and 10-30 a.m. to V. P. TOPRANI, constituted attorney of Mulji Lakhmidas, receiver in High Court suit No. 1271 of 1926.

1348

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE UNDERTAKE the work of Oil as well as Water Painting, Electric fittings, Polishing, and repairing, etc., to the best satisfaction. Apply to:—THE ROYAL TRADING CO., P. B. 3537, Bombay 4.

T 31573

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted with out interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LT. Bombay 2.

L 31431

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

PETROL.

The INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.'S official selling rates to the Public are:—

Bulk (ex Kerbside Pumps)—Rs. 1-0-6 per gallon.

Packed (in 2-gallon sealed cans)—Rs. 1-1-6 per gallon. The Company's dealers are strictly instructed to abide by these rates.

INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

31576

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of wastes produced at the Khatau Makanji Mills for the year ending 31st December, 1929, and the same will be received at the Mill by the undersigned upto 15th January, 1929, along with a deposit of Rs. 300/- with each tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the highest tender.

H. L. DAULATJADA,
General Manager.

Byculla, Haines Road,
27th December, 1928.

31578

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED.

WANTED for the Aero Club of India and Burma, Ltd., an ORGANISING SECRETARY, with the following qualifications:—

(a) He must have been a qualified Pilot, preferably still in flying practice.
(b) With a knowledge of modern aircraft.
(c) Preferably he has served in India.
(d) He must be between the ages of 25 and 40 years.
(e) Preferably a bachelor.
(f) He must have experience of office routine and accounts.
(g) He must be capable of organising and co-ordinating the Flying Clubs in India.

2. Applicants must state their qualifications under each of the above heads, and give details of education and of position held to date with references.

3. The following terms are offered:—
(a) Agreement for one year, renewable on mutual consent between himself and the Aero Club of India and Burma, Ltd.
(b) The Agreement may be terminated by 3 months' notice on either side.
(c) Salary of Rs. 1,200 per month and Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 100 per month to cover car expenses in Delhi, rickshaw expenses in Simla and Local conveyance while halting on tour. Travelling Allowance, etc., according to the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules as laid down by Government.
(d) If he is selected in England, he will receive a 1st class "B" P. and O. passage to India and a similar return passage at the termination of his agreement.
(e) Free medical attendance in India.
(f) His headquarters will be at Delhi and Simla.

Residents in India should send in the application on or before February 1st, 1929, to the ACTING SECRETARY, Aero Club of India and Burma, Ltd., New Delhi.

31572

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT GATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchoddas and Company, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Shamji Girdhar, Tribhowandas Girdhar and Dayalji Girdhar and on account and at the risk of Damoder Ruttonsi the mortgagor, in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved under the Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated the 13th day of March 1928, from Dayabhai Chhaganlal and another to Shamji Girdhar, Tribhowandas Girdhar and Dayalji Girdhar the following immoveable property situate at Walkeshwar Road will be put up for sale by public auction on the premises by Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of January 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Malabar Hill Road, now called Walkeshwar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156, New Survey No. 11|7288 and 7289 and Cadastral Survey No. 261 of Malabar Hill and Cumbhalla Hill Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2491 (1A and 1) and Street Nos. 453A and 453 to 463.

The property is more particularly described in the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copy of which can be had from the auctioneers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale enquiries should be made at the office of Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at 41 Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY THE 29th, DECEMBER 1928.
25 Weeks in New York. 12 Weeks in London. 5 Weeks in Bombay.
CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS

in 13 Reels **"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"** in 13 Reels

Universal's mammoth picture that will go down to posterity as a land-mark and unique triumph of the motion picture industry, in all the world no such screen-sensation, two years in the making at the cost of nearly two million dollars, the world's greatest record-smasher, millions have seen it and yet millions will want to see it again, finest entertainment for the whole family.

DON'T MISS TO SEE the picture at the central movie temple of Dadar.

Time: 5-30, 8 and 10-30. Sat., Sun., and Holidays Matinee Show at 3 P.M. Rates Rs. 1-2, As. 14, 9, 7, 4 and 3

KOHINOOR CINEMA DADAR. (Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station.)

COMING EVENTS
Great Eastern Corptn's Stupendous Master-piece
"LIGHT OF ASIA"
featuring the adorable Miss Sitadevi of "Anarkali fame"

WATCH DATES
Kohinoor's a million rupee production
"DESTINY DEFIED"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

ANNA PAVLOVA

50 and full company of Artists **50**

By Popular Request.

A HINDU WEDDING
RADHA & KRISHNA

Unreserved Seats at Rs. 7/-, Rs. 5/12 Rs. 4/8 and Gallery Rs. 2/4.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Direction—MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Management—J. F. MADAN & CO.,
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE NERVOUS WRECK

STARRING
AL CHRISTIE—in His Greatest Comedy Hit.

Your Nerves are Jumpy—
If you Crab at the Family and kick the Cat—
You Lie Awake at Night and See Things—
Your Dinner Lies like Lead in your "TUMMY".
YOU NEED SOME LAUGH TONIC
THE NERVOUS WRECK IS A SURE CURE FOR WHAT AILS YOU.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

If you're dull and feeling blue, grouchy—don't know what to do, come and see

BEBE DANIELS
IN
STRANDED IN PARIS

"OUI, Mamselle, it ees what you call heem, a WOW",

The Topic of the Imperial Procession of the Congress in Calcutta.

THE GLOBE
(SANDHURST ROAD)

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.

EDDIE POLO

in a Sensational Drama of hair-raising feats of Daring, skill, nerve and strength——

"WASP'S NEST"

An enthralling love romance withal—stirring, interesting, appealing. You should not miss big virile

EDDIE POLO

in his most sensational Drama—
Also A SCREAMING COMEDY.

THIS IS THE LAST PLAY—Company will go to Baroda for PRINCE'S MARRIAGE

The Special Performance for New Year's Holidays.

Unanimously admired by Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis,

THE BOMBAY GUJRATI NATAK MANDALI

Grant Road, Coronation Theatre

Will Stage

On Tuesday, 1st January 1929 at 3-30 p: m. (S. T.)

College Girl

Padmakumar .. .. .. **Mr. BAPULAL.**
Savita .. .. **Mr. JAYSHANKER** (Sundari

An **Excellent Comedy** will make you laugh and laugh.

Book Your Seats as early as possible because last Tuesday a heavy rush was on Booking Office.

Proprietor—Mr. BAPULAL B. NAIK.

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

Koko FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

A group of Raleigh riders at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.

This illustration from Central America shows the world-wide fame of the

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

With Dunlop tyres and the best of everything it has no rival. Send for catalogue.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
313, Hornby Road, Fort - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK

	New York, Dec. 29.
January	20.22 unchgd.
March	20.23 pl. 02
May	20.20—.02
July	19.90 unchgd.
October	19.54—.02
Middling Spot	20.55 unchgd.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 29.
January	19.55—.01
March	19.61—.91
Middling Spot	19.36 unchgd.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Dec. 29. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 29. Opening	Closing
December	....	....
January	10.36	1032—.02
February	....	10.53—.02
March	10.41	10.39—.01
April	....	10.40—.01
May	10.45	10.42—.02
June	....	10.38—.02
July	10.42	10.39—.02
August	....	10.32—.01
September	....	10.25 unchgd
October	10.20	10.18 "
November	....	10.13 "
December	....	10.12—.01
Middling Spot	....	10.50—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Dec. 29. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	20

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 29.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.40—.05
Scinde, Fine	7.65—.05
Scinde, Superfine	7.90—.05
Bengal, Good	7.15—.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.40—.05
Bengal Fine	7.65—.05
Oomra, Good	7.75—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.05—.05
Oomra Fine	8.35—.05
Broach Fully Good	8.85—.05
Broach, Fine	9.10—.05
Broach, Superfine	9.35—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 29.
December	....
January	18.72 plus .03
February	18.72 plus .03
March	18.97 plus .02
April	18.97 plus . 02
May	19.07 plus .02
June	19.03 plus .03
July	19.12 plus .03
August	19.12 plus .03
September	19.12 plus .03
October	19.02 plus .03
November	18.98 plus .03
December	18.98 plus .03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.45 plus .10

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Dec. 29
Silver:—Market is dull.	
Spot	26-7/16
Forward	26-1/2

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 29.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee paper Rs. E2/7

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-6.

4 p.c. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/6

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/11

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/-

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/12-6

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/4.

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/4.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/10.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/12.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates 4th January sett:—
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee paper Rs. 72/7-3
1945/55 Rs. 103/12-0.
Tone of Market:—Quieter.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Dec. 29.
Demand Bills	485.00

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 29

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. &F. Calcutta:—
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 12|4-1|2.
Jul.-Sept. per cwt., 12|4-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 12|5-3|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 12|6-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 29

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb.. Spot Sellers -|8-13|16d.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £9-0-0.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £17-15-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £18-18-9.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 29.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Dec.-Jan. £19-12-6.
Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Dec.-Jan. £15-7-6
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £19-1-3.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 29.

Linseed Oil, naken, London, Cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers Jan.-April 27|9.
Delivery Sellers May-Aug. 28|3.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 29.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality Spot 18-1|4.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 29.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ..£4-4-11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 29

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-1|4 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-13|32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-7|16 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Dec. 29
T.T. Berlin on London	20.38
T.T. Amsterdam on London	Closed
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	29.77
T.T. Milan on London	92.73
T.T. Berne on London	25.18
T.T. Paris on London	124.05
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 29

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1|2 Cargoes:—
Afloat Sellers 42|6.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. 42|6.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—
Afloat Paid 45|9.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels: No offering.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

29th December, 1928.

B. C. RATE.
T.T. 1/6 D.D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON.
Banks Selling TT. 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D.D. 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T.T. 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T.T. 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Buying T.T. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 1-3.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Dec.
NEW YORRK.
B.C. T.T. 275.
Banks Selling T.T. 274 1/2.
Banks Buying T.T. 273 1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268 1/2.
PARIS.
Banks Selling D.D. 930.
Banks Buying D.D. 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955.
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T.T. 126.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123.
Hongkong Banks Selling D.D. 137 1/4.
Shanghai Banks Selling D.D. 176 1/2.
Singapore Banks Selling D.D. 155.
Jafa Banks Selling D.D. 90 3/4.
CROSS RATE.

New York/London 4.85 11/16 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 1/2 28th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 11/16 27th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 27th inst.
London/Belgium 34.870 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.16 27th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4. 4. 11 1/2 27th inst. £4. 4. 11 1/2 22nd. inst.
Silver London Ready 26 7/16 27th inst. 26 7/16 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 26 1/2 27th inst. 26 1/2 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 57 13/16 27th inst. 57 5/16 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 7/16 per cent. 27th inst. 4 7/16 per cent. 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent. 27th inst. 4 1/2 per cent. 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 1/4 per cent. 3 Mos. 5 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 1/4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

India and China bought. China was a seller at higher rate. Undertone of the market is steady.

LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay Dec. 30

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

			Rs. a. p.
KHADI—			
Textile	Per lb.		0 12 6
Century	"		0 12 3
Jecob	"		0 12 6
Toyo Potdar	"		0 12 0
Moon	"		0 12 3
LONG CLOTH—(full weight 34|40 In.			
Standard	Per lb.		1 1 0
Century 91-1|2--92-1|2	"		1 0 6
Century 6404—8705	"		1 1 0
Fazal (Mahal)	"		1 0 9
Phoenix	"		1 1 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"		1 0 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	"		1 0 9
Daud Sahib	"		1 0 6
Ganga Ghat	"		1 0 0
LONG CLOTH.—(Light weight)		No.	5202 5303
Rachael Mill	Per lb.		1 1 0
David	"		1 1 0
Moon	"		1 1 0
Dinshaw Gaumukh	"		1 0 3
LONG CLOTH X Quality.			
Swan Finlay	"		1 0 6
Gold Mohor	"		1 0 3
LONG CLOTH.—Satin Calender 34-42 In.			
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.		1 0 3
Spring (Merchant)	"		1 0 3
Century (Bugle)	"		1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	"		1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	"		1 0 0
Sakuntia	"		1 0 3
Maneckji (Kunda)	"		0 15 3
Globe	"		0 0 0
Rachael	"		0 15 9
Dinshay Maharaja	"		0 15 6
Maher	"		1 0 3
Kachhwa	"		1 0 0
LEPAD—			
Spring	"		1 0 6
Textile	"		1 0 6
Century	"		1 0 6
DHOOTIES—7 8 9 Yards.			
Spring (Balance)	"		1 1 6
Jecob	"		1 1 3
Century	"		1 1 6
Mun Mill	"		1 1 6
DHOOTIES—10 Yard.			
Spring (Balance)	"		1 0 6
Century	"		1 0 6
Jecob	"		1 0 0
Mun Mill	"		1 0 6
1386 Tata	Per Piece		2 15 0
GABRUN NO. 5124.			
Hindustan	"		0 0 0
E. D. Rachael	"		7 8 0
MARKIN JAPAN—			
4488	"		0 0 0
3810	"		11 4 0
9898	"		11 4 0
9797	"		9 11 0
44000	"		9 10 0
BLACK CHEAK—			
5800 Sholapur	"		9 4 0
SALITA—			
Century	Per lb.		0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	"		0 15 6
DUKDI—Yards 12—13—14.			
Kanta	"		1 3 0
Kohinoor	"		1 3 0
Phoenix	"		1 3 0
Framji	"		1 3 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA—Yards 5 to 9.			
Chhawani	Per lb.		1 1 6
China	"		1 1 0
Moon	"		1 1 6
Phoenix	"		1 0 6
Maher	"		1 0 9
Simplex	"		1 0 3

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

During the past week, Madame Ptvlova has held large audiences at the Excelsior Theatre spellbound by her artistry in a wide variety of dances, and the people of Bombay will regret her departure on New Year's Day at the end of an all-too-short season in the Western capital. Pavlova will give further changes of programme during the week-end and will conclude with a farewell matinee on Tuesday prior to leaving for Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia and Australia. There will be a specially interesting performance after dinner on Sunday, when Pavlova has probised to play the role of spectator at an Indian dance recital arranged by "Menaka" (Mrs Sokhey). The programme on this occasion will include several new dance themes with Indian orchestral and vocal music. Then, on Wednesday, the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club will present "Outward Bound" in the good cause of charity, and will stage "Hay Fever" some days later on. The cinema programme at the Excelsior during the week will be notable for the reappearance of Irene Castle, the famous beauty and dancer, who will be seen in an engrossing romance entitled "French Heels."

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Bebe Daniels will be seen in a mirth provoking comedy at the Empire Theatre, the story of a young American girl who plays the leading role in "Stranded in Paris." Imagine a shop girl transported to a country in which she knows nothing of the manguage, mistagen for a French Countess, shown to the latter's room in a fashionable hotel, found there by the lady's husband, and then told, "Everything's all right; you see, I'm the Count." Then the real Countess appears on the scene and starts shooting, and to escape this inconvenient attention the heroine dashes into a Turkish bath reserved for men. She has further adventures before the situation is satisfactorily explained, and it may be added that the film incorporates some exceptionally trick photography. A topical film of the race for the Wellesley Plate ot Calcutta is included in the programme in addition to the Pathe Gazette.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

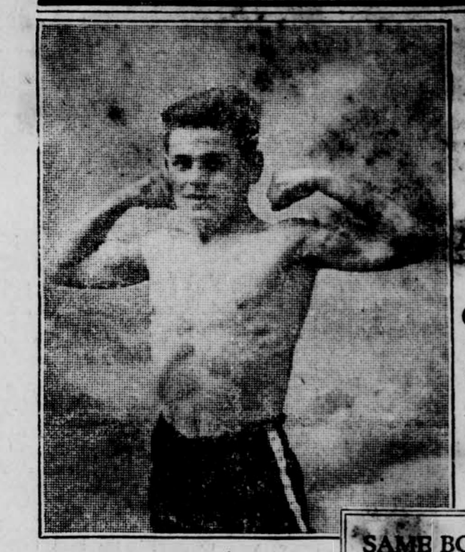
What is described as the biggest comedy film of the season will be shown during holiday week at the Royal Opera House under the auspices of Madan Theatres. It's title. "The Nervous Wreck," is perhaps not very apt, for actually it is a mile-a-minute farcical comedy with Al Christie in the funniest role in which he has ever been cast. The comical situations in which this nervous wreck of a man finds himself and his friends make the film a laugh from beginning to end, and through it all there runs an excellent plot. Harridon Ford and Phillis Haver share the comedy honours with Al Christie. The programme at the Opera House includes also a fully coloured film and the Pathe topical gazette.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

The Edward Cinema is another house at which the holiday programme will include laughter-making fare. In this case the film is entitled "Oh Billy, Behave," and deals with the adventures o a dyspeptic young man whose relations are very keen, for financial reasons, that he should depart from this world at the earliest possible date, but as so often happens in cases such as these, the reputed invalid utterly refuses to die. With the leading role in the capable hands of the famous comedian, Billy West, the film is a riot of laughter from beginning to end and introduces, for the first time, we believe, a case of mistaken diagnosis when a bumble bee makes its home in a doctor's stethoscope. The Empress Theatre will screen Syd Chaplin's "Fortune Hunter," which has just completed a successful run at the Empire. There will be extra shows at all the Madan houses during the holidays.

THE CAPITOL.

Wherever men and women love to flirt with the goddess of chance, the name of Monte Carlo is one to conjure with. Famed the world over as the most fashionable gaming resort in existence, Monte Carlo is to most Americans, however, just a name. Few persons in this country, outside of the wealthy classes, have been privileged to come into actual contact with this famous old world playground. Not even in motion pictures, during the last seven years, have they been privileged to see Monte Carlo in anything but replica. In "Enemies of Women" showing this week at the Capitol, the public will have the opportunity to see on the screen what are said to be the most striking scenes ever made of this world-famous resort. In the Popular romance by Vicente Blasco Ibanez, Monte Carlo and its renowned Casino play a prominent part. More than a million dollars was spent in bringing to the screen this thrilling narrative of Europe's gilded society life, with its magnificent palatial settings, its unparalleled luxury, its great cast of prominent players. Lionel Barrymore as a pleasure-loving Prince of Russia and Alma Rubens as the most famed siren of the continent are feature among a host of screen celebrities and a company of the acknowledged beauties from the Ziegfeld and Greenwich Village "Follies." Against the background of Paris, Patrograd, Nice and the Riviera where the drama was photographed are staged the revels and intrigues, the tragedies of Monte Carlo gaming tables, the red course of Russia's revolution, the echo of the battle-fields combining to make one of the most absorbing narratives of screen history. It is a specially selected picture for the New Year week. The programme includes the latest Pathe Super Gazette besides the gorgeous twelve reels of the spectacular picture.



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL, TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
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Icilma Cream is a perfect skin tonic, a protection against the weather, and is stimulating and invigorating to the pores, leaving the complexion cool and youthful. Icilma Face Powder gives a delicate bloom, clings perfectly and *does not clog the pores.*

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The Tonic properties of Icilma Cream are gained from the Natural Spring water from Northern Africa. And the special process by which this Cream is made, giving it lightness and perfect purity, takes nine times as long as the preparation of an ordinary heavy cream. Two perfumes, Bouquet and Magnolia.

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The adherent qualities of Icilma Face Powder are due to strict care in the selection of materials and a special process of sifting which gives it a wonderful fineness. Perfumed with the exquisite Icilma Bouquet and packed in a card box of great beauty. Two shades, Naturelle and Creme.

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CREAM and FACE POWDER

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SIR M. SHAFI'S "IGNORANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL SCIENCE"

Federal v. Unitary Form of Government

MALIK BARKAT ALI'S STRONG DEFENCE OF NEHRU REPORT

—:o:—

In the following article Malik Barkat Ali, Advocate, convincingly proves that the Nehru Committee has recommended "not the unitary form of government, but a federal government based on the model of one of the self-governing colonies of the British Empire, viz., Canada." He says that Sir M. Shafi's criticism of the Nehru scheme on that score was based on ignorance of constitutional science.'

Sir Mohammed Shafi has contributed a rather controversial and not very happy article on the Nehru Report to the "Muslim Outlook." In this article Sir Mohammad Shafi has criticized the Nehru Report very severely and in places rather unjustifiably. The main points of his criticism, put briefly, are:—

1. That hitherto the political ideal of the Congress as put forward by Sir Henry Cotton in his presidential address at the 20th anniversary of the Congress held at Bombay during the Christmas of 1904, has been the establishment in this country of the United States of India, cemented together by the federal type of government prevailing in the self-governing colonies under the aegis of Great Britain. Sir Mohd. points out that the Government of India Despatch dated August 25, 1911, incorporating the Durbar Administrative changes, visualised the same form of Government for India of the future, namely, a number of administrations, autonomous in all provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them all and possessing power to interfere in case of misgovernment, but ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of Imperial concern. Sir Mohammad expresses his complete identification with this ideal type of federal government for India.

2. The Nehru Report has completely deviated from this political ideal, and instead of adopting the federal type of government, has recommended the establishment in this country of a unitary form of government. This Sir Mohammad has been pleased to call "a complete somersault on the part of the Nehru Committee."

"UNSCIENTIFIC DESCRIPTION OF NEHRU REPORT."

Sir Mohd. has indulged in rather severe criticism of the Nehru Report, calling it "the triumph of rank communalism" and has tried to inflame Muslim sentiment by referring to some of the unfortunate speeches of Dr. Moonje. I shall not deal with this aspect of his article, but will only try to answer the two points of his criticism noted above, in the hope that in case I succeed in showing that the Nehru Committee has recommended, not the unitary form of government, but a federal government based on the model of one of the self-governing colonies of the British Empire, namely, Canada, Sir Mohd. will be pleased to withdraw what I conceive is a most unfair, unjust and unscientific description of the Nehru Report.

I am really surprised that a lawyer of his eminence and a public man of his outstanding position and experience should have so completely misunderstand that Report and should have actually used the expression "unitary government" without a comprehension of what that word connotes in political science.

"WOEFUL IGNORANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL SCIENCE."

I will take up now the two points of his criticism mentioned above.

1. Sir Mohammad says that the system of Government recommended by the Nehru Committee is a unitary government. This is absolutely incorrect. Sir Mohammad admits, and in fact no student of the Nehru Report can deny, that that Report has set up a central government and a central legislature, and provincial government and provincial legislatures. The spheres of provincial government and provincial legislature and the spheres of the central government and the central legislature have been distinctly demarcated, and the proviso added that all powers not specifically assigned to the Provinces, called, in the language of political science, "residuary powers," shall belong to and be exercised by the central government. This, I submit, with all deference to Sir Mohd. is federalism, pure and simple, and Sir Mohd. betrays a woeful ignorance of constitutional science when he proceeds to dub a constitution of this kind as Unitary Government. To quote Sir Herbert Samuel a federal state is one in which there is a central authority that represents the whole and acts on behalf of the whole in external affairs and in such internal affairs as are held to be of common interest, and in which there are also provincial authorities with powers of legislation and administration within the sphere allotted to them by the constitution. The form of Government set up by the Nehru Report corresponds to this definition and it is regrettable that a lawyer of Sir Mohd's astuteness and mental keeness should have perpetrated the error of calling the form of Government recommended by the Nehru Committee as Unitary. A Unitary form of Government, as understood in political science, is that in which there is only one authority, e.g. the King in Parliament in the case of England and Scotland, possessing the entire executive and legislative function, and no provincial or local authorities possessing and exercising executive and legislative functions. The moment you have a bifurcation or division of executive and legislative powers between Central and Provincial authorities, you have a federal form of Government. Will Sir Mohammad Shafi admit now that the Government recommended by the Nehru Report is not the unitary form of government but the federal form of Government, and that to this extent there is no somersault on the part of the Nehru Committee.

2. Sir Mohammad has apparently been led into this error and use of confused language by the division and allocation of subjects for the Central and Provincial Governments recommended by the Nehru Committee. His complaint is that too many subjects have been allotted to the Central Government, so much so that "even such matters really of provincial concern as Trade and Commerce, Income-tax and Super-Tax; Banking and Insurance, Criminal Law, Mines, etc.," have been made over to the Central Government. I am not sure if Sir Mohd. has taken the trouble of studying the Constitution of Canada, admittedly a self-governing Colony of the British Empire the constitution of which Sir Mohammad Shafi has no hesitation in accepting. But if he will glance at that constitution, he will at once see that the very subjects he considers provincial and several others of a more important character, e.g. Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Raising of Money by any mode of Taxation, Currency and Coinage, Banking Incorporation of Banks and the Issue of Paper Money, etc., have been assigned to the Central Government. Further the Canadian constitution lays down what exactly the Nehru Committee have done. It enumerate 16 subjects as being exclusively vested in the provincial legislatures, and 29 subjects as belonging to the Jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. In Sec. 91 it proceeds to state that the enumeration of the powers of the Dominion Parliament, is 'for greater certainty' but not so as to restrict the right of that Parliament to deal with many matters "not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces." The Nehru Committee has virtually copied this language in clause 13 of its proposed constitution to which clause Sir Mohd. has very strongly objected.

Sir Mohammad Shafi would have been on more solid ground and one in which a large number of those who accept the Nehru Report would have supported him, if he had pointed out that the Canadian model adopted by the framers of the Nehru Report is indeed a departure from the more perfect federal principle under which the residuary powers are located in the provincial governments. As already pointed out, federalism involves as a necessary consequence the division of powers between the central and provincial or local Governments, and it has always been a vital matter, namely, the manner in which powers are distributed between the Central and the State Governments. In some federal states, e.g., the United States of America, Australia, a self-governing Colony of the British Empire, and Switzerland the powers and functions of the Central Government have been strictly defined; and all other powers, not so assigned to the Central Government, called the Residuary Powers, have been assigned to the Provincial Governments. In other federal states, e.g., Canada, the powers of the Central and Provincial Governments have both been strictly defined and demarcated, but a clause has been added that powers not falling within the description of those assigned to the Provincial Government shall belong to and be exercised by the Central Government. It is the location of these residuary powers which distinguishes one set of federal states from another set of federal states, bu tthe location of these residuary powers in the Central Government does not destroy the federal character of this Government and make it unitary. Jurists of repute have stated that of the two orthodox forms of federalism, the more perfect is represented by the Constitutions of the Commonwealth of Australia and of the United States; the less perfect by that of Canada. Sir Mohd. Shafi would be immensely strengthening the hands of those patriots like the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam, whom in his ignorance of the principles of constitutional science he twits for having put his signatures to a Report recommending the unitary form of Government, when as a member of the Government of India he had identified himself with the federal form government, visualised in the famous Durbar Despatch of 1911, and others. If instead of raising the standard of revolt against the Nehru Report and inflaming Muslim sentiment by reproducing the balderdash of Dr. Moonje and others of his ilk, he supports the Nehru Report with the modification that the division of powers between the Central and Provincial Governments should follow the the model of the Constitution of the United States of America or Australia.

Sir Mohammad has, in his recent contributions and even in his present article, made a great use of the expressions Centrifugal and Centripetal, suggesting that the Nehru Report has recommended the Centripetal instead of the Centrifugal Federal System. By the Centripetal system he probably understands a system in which larger powers have been reserved for the Central Government, e.g., the Canadian system. Let me, in all humility point out to him, that jurists of eminence have not used these expressions in the sense in which he has been using them, but that they have used these expressions in quite the contrary sense. Thus in his great book "The Mechanism of the Modern State," Vol. II, at page 113, that great constitutional writer, Sir John Marriot writes:—

"In the case of Australia and the United States the residue of powers was vested in them (the separate colonies or States). In those cases, the process was, a swe have seen, Centripetal States, formerly independent, were brought together into a federal unity. In the case of the Dominion of Canada, the process was .....centrifugal: certain powers were conferred by the Imperial Parliament upon the Canadian Provinces."

This passage would indicate that the words Centripetal and Centrifugal have quite the opposite sense to that which Sir Mohd. ascribes to them. Sir Mohd. calls the form of Central Government proposed in the Nehru Report Centripetal in the sense that the Central Government occupies a stronger position and has most of the powers centralised in its hands. Sir John Marriot, an accepted constitutional authority would call, that form of Government Centrifugal as one tending to separate the provinces from the Central authority as a resul tof the discontent which the centralisation of authority must encourage and stimulate. One can follow and understand Sir Mohd.'s use of the expressions Centripetal and Centrifugal, but there is nothing like exactness in language and the use of words in the very sense in which they are used by writers of repute.—"The Tribune".

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGMENTS.

TO-DAY.

New Year's Eve: Banks closed.

TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1929.

New Year Day: Banks closed.
Proclamation Parade, Cooperage, 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4, 1929.

Final M. B. B. S. (Old Regulations) and Final M. B. B. S. (New Regulations) Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1929.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday), at the Congress House.

SEND-OFF TO SIR K. V. REDDI.

Under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha of Bombay a public send-off will be given to Sir K. V. Reddi,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

UMRIGAR:—Jamaspji Framji Umrigar, brother of Ruttonshaw and Pestonji Umrigar, and father of Rustam, Kasam Manek and Sorab Umrigar, died yesterday afternoon. Funeral this morning at 9 A.M. (S. T.) at his residence "Bharucha Bungalow" Gilder Lane, near Tardeo Bridge.

VETERAN PARSI CRICKETER

Yesterday afternoon passed away a well-known Parsi Cricketer, Mr. Jamasp Umrigar, who was noted for his steady bowling for years in Bombay and up-country, and who had also played for the Parsi Team in the Triangular Contest. Late Mr. Umrigar was a true lover of sports, who played the game for game's sake. He will be much missed by his old Elphistonians particularly.

Kt. who is proceeding to South Africa as Agent-General to Government of India, in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Tuesday (1st January) at 4 p.m.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Motilal Narandas of the firm of Messrs. Natverlol Keshavlal of Mulji Jetha Market is standing as a candidate from C (Bhuleshwar) Ward for the coming Municipal general election.

RS. 25,000 DONATION TO G. H. S. MANDAL.

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Sheth Samaldas Prabhudas Kothari, J.P., trustee for the late Sheth Devidas Prabhudas Kothari and the late Mrs. Hemkorbai Devidas Kothari, has given a princely sum of Rs. 20,000/- to be utilised by the Mandal in memory of the deceased.

Sheth Samaldas has also given to the Mandal another sum of Rs. 5,000/- in memory of Sheth Devidas' deceased son and daughter Navinchandra and Lilavati.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. (A. F. I.) will play a select programmes of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Monday), at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.):—

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A Wall Calendar for 1929 from the Universal Pictures Corporation of India.

A perpetual Calendar from "The Rajasat", Delhi.

A Wall Calendar for 1929 from Messrs. J. J. Shah & Sons, Bombay. Messrs. Shah & Sons will give a copy of their Calendar free to their customers who place with them orders for finished enlargements worth Rs. 10/- or more.

A pocket size Maharashtra Diary and a Wall Calender for 1929, showing Marathi as well as English dates from Poona Anatha Vidyarthi Griha.

Two copies of beautiful Wall Calendars for 1929 with H. M.'s three coloured picture from The George Restaurant, Bombay.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

ANNUAL MEETING POSTPONED.

Notice is given that the annual general meeting of the above committee called to-day (Monday) is for some unavoidable reasons postponed to a further date to be announced hereafter. There will therefore be no meeting of the above committee on the aforesaid day.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT

—:o:—

CORONER'S JURY HOLDS DRIVER GUILTY OF RASH DRIVING

A motor car accident resulting in the death of an unknown Hindu occurred on Friday on Clare Road. A new half ton Chevrolet van No.1/C was proceeding along the Road towards the Parsi Statue and while taking a curve Knocked down the deceased who sustained a fractured skull and succumbed to the injuries in the hospital. At an inquest held on Sunday the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to fractured skull. It held the driver of the van Kesharinath Narayan guilty of rash and negligent driving.

TIRED OF LIFE

—:o:—

HINDU STUDENT COMMITS SUICIDE

"I did not want to live in this wretched world. I think I have suffered enough." These were the tragic contents of a letter left by Krishna Manjunath Naik, a student before committing suicide by swallowing an overdose of sleeping draught on Friday. The deceased who was residing with an Engineer at Matunga, it appears, was suffering from insomnia and was advised to take "luminol" in small doses to induce sleep. Evidently the disease had such a stronghold on him that he was driven to put on end to his life by swallowing an overdose of the poison. The City Coroner held an inquest on Sun-day and a verdict of suicidal death was returned.

RAN OVER BY TRAIN

—:o:—

While trespassing the railway lines at Hancock Bridge, Sandhurst on Saturday, an unknown Hindu (35) was knocked down by a G. I. P. up train and severely injured. He was removed to the hospital where he succumbed to a fracture of the skull. At an inquest held on Sunday the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE ELFIN CINE CO.

—:o:—

The Elfin Cine Co. have started their Studio at Tardeo under the management of its sole Proprietor Mr. C. H. Shah, who learnt direction and Camera work in America at Laski Studio. There first production over India is almost ready, and preparations for the second picture called "Modern India" are going on. Mr. Shah wrote in 1917 a novel in Gujrathi called "Amoolia Amrut" which was favourably criticised. The stories and the scenarios of both these pictures are written by him. He is also directing them. He is also a good actor and had been appointed to act in one of the American pictures to act, but due to unavoidable circumstances he had to return to India.

NAVJOTE CEREMONY OF GRAND-DAUGHTERS OF MR. MADON

The Navjote ceremony (that is the ceremony of initiation into Zoroastrianism) of Shehernaz and Spenta, grand-daughters of the veteran Parsi journalist Mr. Meherjibhoy Pallonji Madon, the ex-editor of Bombay dailies "Prajamitra and Parsi" and "Satyamitra." was performed, at Allbless Bag, Bombay, on Saturday evening, before a large number of Parsi guests.

There were also several Hindu and European guests who witnessed the ceremony with keen interest. Mr. Meherjibhoy received congratulations from a large number of journalists who were invited, so also his son Mr. Dhanjisha (father of Miss Shehernaz) and Mr. Pallonji (father of Miss Spenta) both of whom are employed in the firm of Tatas.

CHRISTMAS TOURIST TRAINS

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL TRIP

As announced previously, B. B. & C. I. Railway run two tourist trains, one for the 1st and 2nd class passengers leaving Bombay on the 22nd and the other for the II and IIIrd Class leaving on 23rd for a 10 days tour in each case touching Agra Fort, Fatehpur, Sikri, Muttra, Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur Abu Road, Ahmedabad and Baroda.

The popularity of the trains will be evinced by the fact that 20 first class 203 II class and 119 III class passengers were booked by these trains and many had to be refused for want of accommodation, as there was a very heavy demand on stock of the Railway for the Christmas traffic for which duplicate trains had to be run. All the passengers on the trains are to be catered for in their own style i. e. European, Parsi and orthodox Hindu. The fact that the Railway has been able to manage this for the different communities in 'large' numbers in a 'running' train shows the care and thought bestowed by the Administration for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

How the passengers are enjoying their tour is evident from the wires quoted below which we understand have been received by the General Traffic Manager from the Conductors in charge of the trains:—Wire D/- 24. From Agra:—"First and second class passengers are all pleased and cheerful with catering arrangements."

Wire D/25/12. From Agra:—"Both specials met to-day at Idgah Agra. All passengers are very cheerful. Tour progressing. Accept greetings."

"MENAKA'S" DANCE RECITAL

—:o:—

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE

FULL HOUSE AT EXCELSIOR

An appreciative house greeted "Menaka" (Leila Sokhey) at the Excelsior on Sunday night when the Indian *danseuse* gave a dance recital *a' l'Indien* under the distinguished patronage of Anna Pavlova.

The programme opened with the Dance Devotional (Bhakti Bhava Nritya) which attempted to interpret the spiritual message of India. To attempt to convey such a sublime theme through the medium of dance was an heroic attempt and "Menaka" can well congratulate herself on her successful performance. As she gracefully fleeted across the stage, attired in the simpiest of sarees, one could catch something of spirit divine that has ever been the fountain source of all art in India. This was followed by the Dance Plastique in which H. Algeranoff, one of the artistes of Pavlova's troupe, translated in pose and rhythm the spirit of ancient Indian sculptures.

The Panghat Nritya (Dance at Jumna) was another attractive piece in which "Menaka" and her sister appeared in the roles of Shri Krishna's Gopis—a theme that is dear to the hearts of thousands of Indians. It was both a spectcular and romantic piece. The Gopi returns home from Jumna annoyed as Krishna has broken her earthen pot through sheer mischief. As she is narrating the incident to her companion she hears the magic flute of Krishna and is once more reconciled to him by his divine melody. It is a bit difficult to task to execute but "Menaka" accomplished the feat of conveying these varying human emotions—annoyance, pleading and joy—as she glided along the stage like a veritable fairy.

The *piece de resistance* was of course the Usha Nritya in which "Menaka" gave a faithful presentation of the breaking of the glorious dawn. It was simply marvellous and gave one an idea of the possibilities of Indian dance as a vehicle of artistic representation. There were the lotus bud opening, symbolic of the purity and innocence of the early hour, the gentle breeze swaying the tree tops, the temple bells tinkling in the distance and the Indian damsel going to the temple with her morning offering and finally the dawn giving way to morning. It speaks very high of "Menaka's" abilities that such an intricate yet beautiful theme was so well presented by her to the house which received her performance with repeated encores..

The "Naga Kanya" fittingly brought the programme to a close and as one wound one's way home one wished that "Menaka" gave more of her recitals to Bombay public than making it an annual feature.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

As the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed on Tuesday, the 1st January, 1929, on account of the New Year's Day, there will be no issue of the "Chronicle" on Wednesday, 2nd January, 1929.

ANNA PAVLOVA

—:o:—

Owing to pressure on space, we regret that notice of Anna Pavlova's attractive change of programme on Sunday has to be held over from today's issue.

WEDDING AT KHAR

—:o:—

BHATE-HIRLEKAR

A function which was notable for the strict avoidance of the paraphernalia usually associated with Hindu weddings took place at Khar on Sunday afternoon at the "Pavilion" when Miss Yamuna S. Bhate was married, according to traditional Vedic rites, to Mr. Krishnarao S. Hirlekar, Technical Adviser to the Afga Company. The bride and bridegroom have both received a European education and first met in Germany. The wedding was well attended, among those present being Professor Ajrekar, I.E.S., of Ahmedabad, a brother-in-law of the bride who gave her away, Mrs. Ajrekar, her sister, Mrs. Kale who is a member of the C. P. Legislative Council, Mr. Kale, Herr von Leyden of the Agfa Company and Herr and Frau Dienesbach.

S. AFRICAN STEEL FIRM'S AGREEMENT WITH GERMAN CONCERN

GERMAN EXPERTS AND TECHNICAL MEN TO BE EMPLOYED

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Johannesburg.—The "Star" reports that the Government representatives on board of the New Union Iron and Steel Corporation have concluded an agreement with a German firm of Gutehoff-Nungshutte under which German Steel Expert Lilge will be appointed technical manager of projected steel works on a salary of £7,000 per annum, Gutehoff-Nungshutte acting as consulting engineers for the scheme at a fee of £100,000.

The Firm will draw up plans for the works and claim-first refusal for order for necessary plant. The contract is expected to involve three million sterling. The appointment of officials however is subject to the decision of the meeting of the full Board.—Reuter.

GERMAN DOCKERS ON STRIKE

BOTH SIDES REJECT OFFICIAL AWARD

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Berlin.—The employers and employees at North Sea and Baltic ports where the strike has existed for the past three weeks have rejected the award of the official arbitrators. It is probable that the award will become obligatory. Fifty thousand men are involved.—Reuter.

ANOTHER STOVE FATALITY

—:o:—

One more Gujerati lady fell a victim to the "Primus stove" on Saturday. Amthibai Jaisinghlal (25) wife of Jaisinghlal Wadilal was lighting a stove in her room at Damji Street, when her sari caught fire. She sustained extensive burns before the flames were put out and succumbed in the hospital. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HOW WOMEN WALK

—:o:—

More than half of our women walk with their feet toeing straight ahead, Indian fashion. About 41 per cent. toe out after the old dancing-school pattern. Only about five per cent. are pigeon-toed. These are the conclusions of Dr. John W. Crist, of Michigan State College, as given in Science Service's "Daily News Bulletin" (Washington). We read:

"Dr. Crist gathered his statistics by standing on busy street-corners during his spare time, and unobtrusively recording the walking habits of some 11,000 women in various cities of the United States. Reporting his investigations in a forthcoming issue of "The Journal of Heredity," Dr. Crist states that the ancestors of the human species walked on all fours, and their feet must have curved inward to help in grasping trees, as the apes' feet curl. Babies are inclined to turn the soles of the feet toward each other, and many babies can even bring the soles of the feet together. They soon lose this pigeon-toed tendency, however, and, so far as women are concerned, the feet even swing past the straight position and tend to turn out in many cases. For some of his figuring, Dr. Chist found it necessary to estimate the ages of feminine pedestrians, making due allowance for facial camouflage. Among the women that he set down in the 'over forty' list, about three-fourths toed out. But this great increase in toeing out among older women is not due to age, he later concluded. Weight is the more important factor. As heaviness increases with age, the feet respond by turning outward. Eighty per cent. of the heavily built women over forty toed out. But only forty per cent. of the light-weight women over forty turned out their toes fan fashion. Whether this position of the feet is more efficient in balancing the unequally distributed load of a heavy woman might be investigated by a physicist, Dr. Crist suggests."

HOW BIRDS' ENEMIES SOMETIMES HELP THEM

—:o:—

The enemy of the individual game bird may, all unwittingly, prove to be a friend of the spices, according to a letter by Henry W. Abbot in 'Forest and Stream.' Mr. Abbot's subject is the thinning of the ranks of the heath hen of Martha's Vine-yard off the Massachusetts coast, and he believes that the "tragic but inevitable extinction may be owing to a cause little suspected" by the friends of the bird. Mr. Abbot says further:—

Some Northern sportsmen, who controlled 4,0000 acres of quail territory in South Carolina, to increase the supply of their favourite game bird, caused all the local and visiting hawks to be poisoned, trapt, and shot by the wardens.

When the season opened in November, to their astonishment they found not more but far less quail than ever before.

It seems a parasitic insect every few years attacks these birds and burrows under the skin of their necks, which weakens the first quail it finds, and unless this bird—weakened in flight, and so a "trailer" when the bevy rises—is caught by a hawk, the parasite spreads from one neck to another until the whole flock is diseased and dies from exhaustion.

turbed by man, the hawk catches the first weak bird,, and so the paradox is true that the foe of the individual becomes the savior of the species.

Nature, let alone, will always aid the survival of the fittest by destroying the unfit—which is Nietzche's ideal realized in the kingdom of beasts and birds; for

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1928

His Excellency the Viceroy does not doubt that the Government of India and Indian commercial interests do not always see eye to eye and it is natural.

* * *

For, says he, ".....indeed if it were otherwise, Government would be no Government, for it is impossible to please all of the people all the time."

* * * *

His Excellency, therefore, keeps the Government a Government by the simple expedient of never pleasing any of the people. Foreigners being foreigners, they are of course exempted from the operation of this expedient.

* * * *

I am glad that at least those Indians—Hindu, Muslim and Sikh—who were responsible for the deadlock in the Convention, have proved themselves equal to any set of statesmen in the West.

* * * *

They have evidently been following the details of moves and counter-moves, demands and counter-demands, and deadlocks and adjournments in Europe and America with great care.

* * *

Yes, as I say, I am very glad that they have shown such capacity for learning political lessons from the West through a course of correspondence as it were.

* * * *

And I offer each one of them my congratulations on his qualifying for the degree of B.S. (Bank—I mean, Bachelor of Statesmanship).

* * * *

Under the leadership of Messrs. Nimbkar and Joglekar the "Workers and Peasants" are reported to have taken possession of the Congress pandal yesterday afternoon.

* * *

But they retired after two hours and allowed the Congress to occupy it. I wonder, why. Have they really come to the conclusion that the Congress does not need to be "nationalised"?

* * * *

Father: "And what have you done with the money I gave you?"

Son: "Well, dad, I've spent about twenty dollars on drinks, lost twenty-five at poker—and well. I suppose I must have spent the other twenty-five foolishly."

LARGE CROWD AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

—:o:—

DOCTORS CONFER FOR AN HOUR

KING'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

LONDON, Dec. 30

Lord Dawson, Sir Stanley Hewett and Dr. Rigby held consultation for an hour at the Palace this morning and no bulletin was issued. It is understood that the King is about the same. Despite the cold and wet weather a large crowd waited outside the Palace.—Reuter.

KING CONDITION UNCHANGED

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 30.

His Majesty spent a fair night. His condition is unchanged.—Reuter.

ANOTHER QUIET DAY

PROGRESS MAINTAINED

LONDON, Dec. 29.

A bulletin issued at 8|15 this night, states that the King had a quiet day. The slow improvement noted this morning continues. No further bulletin will be issued till to-morrow evening.

A SATISFACTORY BULLETIN.

The bulletin, which is the fourth in succession of a favourable character, is regarded as satisfactory in view of the fact that progress was maintained throught the day. The progress must, in the nature if things, be very slow; indeed it cannot be measured daily. There has been very gradual improvement since Thursday's setback. The Ray Therapy treatment has again been administered to-night.

PRINCE SPENDS WEEK-END IN COUNTRY.

The Prince of Wales, after hunting with Belvoir hounds, is spending the week-end in the country. The Duke and Duchess of York returned to London from Northamptnshire, and dined with the Queen.

"PERFORMANCE OF A STATESMAN"

PATNA, Dec. 29.

Commenting on Pundti Motilal Nehru's presidential address the "Searchlight" says:—

"The address delivered by the Pundit is the performance of a statesman-not a statesman confined comfortably within his armchair but of one who pines for the freedom of his land and in whom caution is generated solely by his appreciation of the rocks ahead and a careful balancing of the hard exigencies of the situation. His presidentship is a guarantee that the rift shall cease and that the wonderful volume of impulse generated by the continued cussedness of the British people will find expression in organised energy harnessed to the cause of winning freedom. Few leaders would dare to take the bull by the horns and risk the broadsides of the powers that be on the one hand and the rising youth of the country on the other.—A. P.

SITUATION IN KABUL PEACEFUL

—:o:—

GOVT. DECIDES TO END TROUBLE IMMEDIATELY

SHINWARIS LYING LOW

The Secretary to the Royal Afghan Consulate, Bombay, sends us the following telegram from Kabul dated 28th December:—

"Shinvaris and the mountaninous robbers now giving no trouble. The situation on 26th and 27th was quite peaceful. The Government has now decided to crush the rebells and robbers all round and end the whole trouble immediately."

FRENCH BUDGET PASSED

—:o:—

SALARIES OF SENATORS AND DEPUTIES

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Paris.—After a nightlong sitting the Chamber, by 460 votes to 112, adopted the budget, including the clause raising the salaries of Senators and Deputies. M. Poincare left the Chamber while vote was taken on this clause which was passed by a narrow majority. There is much speculation in the lobbies and the press as to what M. Poincare will do in this connection.—Reuter.

LEAGUE SESSION POSTPONED FOR ONE DAY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The session of the Muslim League which was to come up this evening was postponed till 8-30 to-morrow morning for want of quorum.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1928.

CALL TO UNITY.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's Presidential address at the Congress is a masterly survey of the present situation, a most lucid exposition of the main issues at stake, and gives a bold wise lead to the country in its struggle for freedom It is at once the voice of burning patriotism and sound statesmanship, at once a warning to Britain to take heed betimes and an appeal to this country to sink all differences and present a united front to Britain. The timorous may shrink from the Pandit's bid for complete freedom, the intransigeant may peck at his formula for freedom, but the vast bulk of the country will readily acknowledge that in the path he points out is the only hope of deliverance from the morass of subjection in which the country is flounder ing. The path is towards Independence and the immediate objective, Dominion Status. The latter, says the Pandit, "is passed on the way to Independence," but "if it is refused, you have simply to press on to your destination which must always be Independence."

THE PRESENT POSITION.

Pandit Nehru gives his lead after thoroughly examining the present situation and the main problems it presents. He sets himself three questions: "(1) Where do we stand? (2) What is our destination and (3) How can we reach our destination? The picture he draws of the present condition is both faithful and graphic. He deplores on the one hand the growing exploitation of the country, political and economic, by foreigners and on the other the depressing effects of such ruthless exploitation on the people, aggravated by our own party and communal squabbles. He says: "We suffer from two sets of serious disabilities—those imposed upon us by foreign rule and those of our own making. It is difficult to stand against the foreigner without offering him a united front. It is not easy to offer a united front while the foreigner is in our midst domineering over us." We have thus "a vicious circle around us and we stand in the centre, heavily handicapped by one in trying to get rid of the other. We have to break through the vicious circle before we can hope to be out of the wood." "This," says the Pandit, "is my answer to the first question—where do we stand? So far he only hints at the answer that nothing short of a mighty, united national effort can suffice to break through the vicious circle.

THE GOAL.

Pandit Motilal's discussion of his next question—what is our destination?—is easily the best part of his address. The dispassionate reader will find it a most lucid and logical exposition of the comparative merits of Independence and Dominion Status as the final goal or the next immediate step. His own answer to the question, "straight and simple, is freedom in substance and not merely in form, by whatever name you call it." Explaining himself more fully he says: "I am for complete independence—as complete as it can be—but I am not against full Dominion Status—as full as any Dominion possesses to-day—provided I get it before it loses all attraction. I am for severance of the British connection as it subsists with us to-day, but am not against it as it exists with the Dominions." His main reason for accepting Dominion Status, if conceded immediately, is stated in the following words: "Dominion Status involves a very considerable measure of freedom bordering on complete independence and is any day preferable to complete dependence. I am therefore not against an exchange of our abject dependence with whatever measure of freedom there is in full Dominion Status, if such exchange is offered." But, he adds: "I cannot make Dominion Status my goal, as it has to come from another party over whom I have no control. The only way I can acquire such control is by working in right earnest for complete independence. It is only when complete independence is in sight that the party in power will be inclined to negotiate for something less." Quoting next in support of his view Mahatma Gandhi and the late Deshbandhu Das, Panditji says that a Federation of Free States is a higher ideal than isolation and that India may legitimately accept the membership of the British Commonwealth if she can get that position immediately as a Free State in the Commonwealth.

THE CONVENTION AND THE CONGRESS

These are some of the reasons why Panditji recommends the country's acceptance of Independence as the goal and of Dominion Status as the next immediate step—towards the goal. He adds one special reason in recommending to the Congress the acceptance of Dominion Status as the next step. He says that the same Congress that passed the resolution on Independence also passed another inviting the Congress to confer with all parties in the country and devise a Constitution based on common agreement. In other words the Congress acted upon the principle of Self-determination and took the lead in inviting the country to determine its own Constitution. The Congress knew then that no party outside the Congress had pledged itself to Independence. The parties met together and co-operated as they had never done before and determined a common Constitution on the basis of maximum agreement. Panditji has, therefore, good reason to say to the Congress: "This is an achievement of which any country in the world might well be proud. If you have any faith in your claim for Self-determination you have no right to spurn it even if you disagree." He finally appeals to the Congress thus: "Begin at the point at which the All-Parties have now arrived and push forward with them so far as they would go, then pause and take stock of your equipment and finally throw the strength of your whole being into one great effort to reach the goal." "That," he says, "is my answer to the question: how can we reach our destination? Commonsense, patriotism and statesmanship all point to the same way to the goal." It is very gratifying to note that Panditji's view about the goal and the immediate step towards it has already been accepted by the Subjects Committee of the Congress. We feel confident that the Congress will respond to the President's appeal and adopt the Subjects Committee's resolution.

THE PROGRAMME.

The National Demand being practically settled, the most important question before the country is the task of forging sanctions behind the demand. Pandit Nehru has outlined a comprehensive programme, which, if earnestly taken up by the Congress, should go a long way in preparing the country for any kind of direct action that may hereafter be found necessary. The principle items of Panditji's programme are: popularising the communal solution in so far as it is agreed to by the National Convention, removal of untouchability, organisation of labour, industrial and agricultural, general village organisation, popularising Khaddar and boycott of all foreign cloth, a campaign against social customs which retard national growth, especially the disabilities of women, an intensive Prohibition campaign and publicity. It is a pity that with regard to the communal question there has been a partial deadlock in the work of the Convention. But the success so far achieved encourages the hope that patriotism may prevail over communal distrust before it is too late. As regards the programme in general, it is unexceptionable as programme and shares with the Nehru Report the merit of being based on the greatest measure of agreement among the various political institutions in the country. It is a programme that will both strengthen the nation and bring pressure to bear on the opponent. Its success, however, will depend on the earnestness with which the Congress and other institutions will carry it out. As a model to follow, Bardoli is unsurpassed and unsurpassable and Mr. K. F. Nariman's advice to the All-India Youth Conference may well be adopted by the Congress. Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech is the speech of a seasoned statesman. But he is a tried general, too, and may well be trusted to follow up his speech with suitable action. For the rest, we would say with him: "Let us sink our differences. Let us march shoulder to shoulder, and Victory is ours."

A GREAT PRONOUNCEMENT.

The speech that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas delivered at the second annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers will rank as a very clear and authoritative pronouncement by one of our foremost leaders of the Indian mercantile community. The occasion was a unique one because of the presence of the Viceroy and members of the Government of India and Sir Purshottamdas rose equal to it. He dealt with the history of Indian commerce and its present condition, and explained to the Viceroy in plain but courteous language the position of Indian commerce in relation to the country, the Government and foreign investors. At the very outset he made a significant point when he said that, since the advent of the British, foreign trade has been engaging official attention much more than indigenous trade and commerce. His next important point related to what is accepted outside India as a fundamental principle of commercial polity and badly required emphatic re-statement. For, the interrelation of commerce and politics is undoubtedly a fundamental principle very much ignored in India. We congratulate Sir Purshottamdas on stressing the fact that "Indian commerce and industry are intimately associated with and are indeed an integral part of the national movement" and as such they could not make terms either with the Government or with British commercial interests at the expense of national interests. Viewed in this perspective the attitude of Indian business interests on questions affecting British interests should not be misunderstood nor misinterpreted as predatory intentions. Sir Purshottamdas did well to remind them that "Indians have the same rights to a predominant share in the commerce and industry of their country, as other nationals have of their countries." Englishmen forget this on the plea of the capital invested by them—a plea which Sir Purshottamdas has met so effectively in his speech that it should never be advanced again with any grace. Dealing with Mr. Haji's Bill, he recalled the history of the sixty years' monopoly of Indian coastal trade enjoyed by British companies during which period Indians were allowed no chance either to be trained for service on ships or to participate in the carrying trade of the country. He also reminded the Viceroy that what the Bill aimed at had justification in the shipping history of other maritime countries.

The reply of His Excellency the Viceroy was just sympathetic enough not to be wholly disappointing. He recognised the intimate connection between commerce and industry on the one hand and nationalism, but urged caution in inter-relating them on the familiar ground of short-cuts being risky. His Excellency was quite eloquent on the Labour question as also on the development of agriculture. But he had nothing to say about compulsory primary education although Sir Purshottamdas had pointedly referred to it as the basis of agricultural prosperity and although His Excellency himself diagnosed illiteracy as the main cause of Labour troubles. Sir Purshottamdas had drawn attention to the fact that although the export of jute is a monopoly of India yet in "the commercial sale-rooms of London, where the jute business is transacted, if they keep any nationals from their precincts, they keep out Indians." This is an insult to India and yet His Excellency did not say what steps his Government would take in that behalf. As regards Mr. Haji's Bill, His Excellency in his desire to defend British interests in coastal shipping referred to history, but completely forget the history of his own country. Sir Purshottamdas's speech demanded a better response. We, however, congratulate Sir Purshottamdas on the lead that he has given and on challenging the Government and British interests to prove that the Indian contention is wrong. The challenge will be difficult to answer.

SANCTION BEHIND THE DEMAND.

CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS

(BY K. R. BODUS.)

II*

Leaving the legislatures to work on the lines of responsive co-operation, the Congress must then undertake a very strong agitation in the country to create and keep up the feeling of nationalism and patriotism in the hearts of the people Indeed this sentiment of nationalism must be made to penetrate and prevail in all the ranks of the society from students, masses, etc. down to Government servants. If this patriotic feeling is kept burning in all the hearts it will be a great asset and help in the struggle for freedom from foreign domination. Everybody must be made to feel that he has a certain duty to perform in this struggle for freedom however small or meagre it may be according to the circumstances and that he would not deserve the title of a human being if he does not perform his or her part of it. This can be achieved to some extent by the tours of responsible and popular leaders in the various parts of the country to spread political knowledge and consciousness and to impress upon the minds of the people what the nation is expecting of them for her freedom. But the best way to keep up the national feeling burning is to undertake a movement which will be easily and readily understood by the people and in which they can take some active actual part.

SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT.

And such a movement is I think the Swadeshi and Boycott agitation. The history of this agitation in the first decade of the present century gives us an idea of what it is capable of achieving if it is carried on in dead earnest. The time has certainly come when this movement should again be carried on, on the lines of the 1905—08 agitation in all seriousness. Moreover it is necessary to make this Swadeshi and Boycott agitation. By the starting of new industries and organising those that are already existing on a more spund, sure and economic basis. To this end following the example of Japan and China we must send capable intelligent and hardworking youths inubued with nationalism to foreign countries like England, Japan, America, Germany, China, Russia, Irish Free State, etc. to get a thorough and sound, industrial and technical training. A strong and influencial Committee of responsible and experienced men will have to be appointed by the Congress for collecting the necessary funds for sending out students to foreign countries and for utilising these trained youths after return in starting and organising new useful industries. This work with that of selecting certain British goods to be boycotted to begin with, is, I am aware, rather difficult but this work with all its difficulties must be undertaken since we are determined to see and make our country free from foreign thraldom.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

The next thing, the Calcutta Congress must turn its serious attention to, is the work of propaganda in foreign countries like England, America, Germany, China, France, Irish Free State, China, etc. for arresting the mischievous propaganda carried on in foreign countries by interested persons against our national aspirations and to create active sympathy and a will to help us in our struggle for freedom that we are carrying on. For this purpose we may send our representatives from here to those countries for carrying on the propagandist work or we may give the power of representing us and of carrying on the work of agitation in those countries on our behalf to reliable persons who may already be there on their own account, so that there may be saving of some costs. In this connection it is certainly gratifying to note that in London a branch of the Indian National Congress has already been opened some days ago but even this must be made to stand on a sure and certain basis assisted by a paper of its own for propagandist work like the old famous 'India'. Remembering Tilak's and Lalaji's advice in this connection we must no longer allow this branch of agitation to be omitted or neglected.

THE DUTY OF THE YOUTH.

I believe that if the Indian National Congress will decide to carry on the future agitation on the lines described in this humble article or on some such lines and undertake it in right earnest, a good and sure beginning will have been made for achieving the success which we all desire and certainly deserve. In this agitation the youths in this country have to play an important part for, as is rightly said, the future of the nation is to a great extent in the hands of her youths. They must show by their conduct and action that they deserve this proud compliment. For this purpose they must cultivate the spirit of determination, self-sacrifice, hardihood, patriotism and character. They must take to simplicity and Swadeshism like their great leaders Tilak and Lalaji and discard all fashions that require the importation of foreign ideas and foreign articles. With this equipment they must come forth to shoulder the heavy responsibilities of the national struggle and agitation for freedom. I the youths of this country play their part well, the success of the national struggle is certainly assured.

Before taking leave of the readers and the pen I pray earnestly to the Almighty that He should be pleased to inspire us with the necessary correct vision and endow us with the strength of purpose to carry on the national struggle to a speedy and successful end. Bande Mataram!

Previous article appeared on December 28.

INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR POLITICAL EXPRESSION

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN OR CRUSADE?

(BY D. N. UKUM).

In the long struggle of the Indian National Congress to emancipate the country from the poisonous embrace of the British Imperialism, one gets the impression of a giant heaving in pain. Thinking and progressive sections of the Congress have cut loose from their old moorings and have struck blows at the old-school that possessed the Congress machinery. These blows were feeble at first but a study of this insurgency shows that each recurring revolt gathered more and more strength till it culminated in the big upheaval of the Non-co-operation days. After each rising it subsided. Quietism continues since 1922 and though the national army is gathering strength for another assault, it is fast losing ground for want of a practical programme.

TOO MANY PROGRAMMES.

Throughout this struggle of the giant in chains there have been inner struggles over programmes, policies and methods, and differences between groups and organizations striving for the allegiance of the down-trodden and suffering humanity of the 98 per cent of the Indian masses. These programmes and differences range all the way from impossible *lefts* to impossible *rights* and knowledge of this phase of our history may also discourage the readers; yet it is safe to say that the successful democratic institutions all the world over have one and all gone through similar experiences before they reached a workable unity and stability. Similar conflict of programme and views runs through Congress history in this country; yet this need not prevent anybody from organizing a programme within the Congress, like the Independence League of India.

In this age of censorship of the Government of India of cowardly intimidation of opinions that offend the governing class, it is refreshing to note that there were no limits to the universal democracy of Abraham Lincoln and the rights of the toiling masses.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S PRINCIPLE.

In his first address he laid down this fundamental principle of the right to alter the government:

"This country with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they grow weary of the existing Government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

This ideal the old school politicians and the so-called nationalist leaders and their friends in the British circle, and keepers of the vested interests in India pretend to reverse. No item of this philosophy is accepted by them Men and women have been persecuted in this country for asserting similar beliefs.

Is there any party within the Congress or outside who can subscribe to the above and take a practical move in that direction? There might be some

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Beginning of the End.

The news that a serious political crisis in France is imminent should not come as a surprise, although the present conflict, which is perhaps the first of a series to culminate in the fall of the Poincare regime, is in itself unimportant. In every country there is an element among conservative Parliamentarians which wants more pay and perhaps less work. There is nothing extraordinary in the elders of France voting for an increase inspite of M. Poincare. The significance of M. Poincare's defeat lies in the fact that he is in a minority in the Cabinet. After the resignation of the Radicals in consequence of the Angers Conference, M. Poincare had to form a cabinet of the Right with a sprinkling of psendo-Leftists. Now the Right has also left him. To remove the offending clause M. Poincare will need a majority in the Chamber. Who will supply it? Both the Right and the Left will demand a price which may be too high for him to pay.

Problem for Super-men.

Mail week papers contain brief references to the discussion of the Kellogg Pact in the American Senate. It appears that the Senate is prepared to adopt the Pact—with reservations. Not to be outdone by other Imperialist countries America also seems desirous of reserving the regions that are covered by her Monroe Doctrine—the whole of the New World—from the jurisdiction of the Pact. That being so, we wonder with M. Litvinoff, what will be left of the world from defined and undefined "reserved" regions to be reserved for the blessings of the Peace Pact. But that is not the whole farce. There is also an element of chaos in it. For, while every big power positively insists on adopting the Pact, it simultaneously insists with equal definiteness o two other things; first its own reservation and second non-recognition of reservations by others. How the unfortunate Pact is going to work in these circumstances is a conundrum which is beyond human ingenuity to solve.

Nehru Report in Maharashtra.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee deserves to be congratulated on the thoroughgoing manner in which it is popularising the Nehru Report in Maharashtra. It took the lead in convening a Maharashtra All-Parties' Conference at Poona last month, the Conference being preceded and followed by propaganda tours in the districts. The Committee has now published a small pamphlet, written by Mr. N. C. Kelkar and elucidating the principles and provisions of the new Constitution. Being specially written in a homely style it will lend itself excellently for purposes of mass propaganda. The financial difficulty of broadcasting the pamphlet has been solved most happily. Mr. S. V. Bapat, who was presented with a purse of Rs. 500 for his labours in editing the reminiscences of Lok. Tilak in three volumes, generously handed over the whole amount with an extra quota of his own to Mr. Kelkar to be utilised for national work. Mr. Kelkar having rightly regarded the popularising of the Nehru Report as a most important piece of national work for the present, the Maharashtra Congress Committee has been able to publish, for free distribution, about 35,000 copies. The Committee and Messrs. Kelkar and Bapat have set an excellent example to other provinces.

Confirmation from Peshawar.

Though it is belated and rather unnecessary we still welcome the Peshawar report of the 28th instant about the news brought by "refugees from Kabul" who had arrived in Peshawar a good few days earlier. It clearly confirms the Moscow versions and the statements of the Afghan Legations both in India and London. We hope it will put a stop to the attempts of some of our contemporaries to go into hysterics. But we cannot help noting with regret that Peshawar and Delhi had all but created a panic in the whole world, but for the news via Moscow. This is not a complimentary commentary on the balance and coolness of responsible persons who were the main source of information to the world at large.

Amanullah's Greatness.

It may, however, now finally be taken for granted even by sceptics that Kabul and the King are quite safe, that the rebellion was never so extensive as it was supposed to be and that it is now definitely localised among the Shinwaris. We congratulate the Afghan King and his people on the virtual end of the crisis and also on the manner in which negotiations are being conducted with the Shinwaris. It shows that Amanullah believes more in persuasion than resort to force which is so easy. He is eager, almost impatient, to reform his country but he has also got enough statesmanlike resourcefulness and sympathy not to surrender to a sense of panic. His conciliatory attitude towards the Shinwaris is a proof of Amanullah's greatness.

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME FOR INDIA.

Congress Means Business.

Gandhiji's Proposal of Levy on Income Accepted

LABOUR MARCH TO PANDAL

"Lal Pataka-ki-Jai and Long Live Socialist India"

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CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The following addition was made by Pundit Motilal in his address to the Congress in dealing with his programme relating to Labour:—The Congress has all along identified itself with the clause of Labour and Congressmen have uniformerly co-operated with leaders of labour movement in India and bringing about improvement in the economic and social conditions of Labourer and in supporting its claim for, equal voice with capital or other interests in the solution of our politicai and economic problems. The year that will shortly close has, however, been marked by acute condition of conflict between Labour and Capital in Bombay and elsewhere and the srtike and lock outs that have arisen in consequence, as well as the unfortunate disturbances that have ensured have not helped to secure an early and pacific settlement of the disputes between the employees and the employed. The authorities who have stepped in on behalf the employees have not only raised the communist bogey as an answer to the hungry labourer who fights for a living wage and for bare decencies of human living, but have resorted to shooting and violence in putting down strikes which must fill our hearts with shame and sororw. The Congress can no longer afford to ignore these deplorable happeings and time has arrived when the congress should actively intervene and take steps to secure the just demands of Labour and take it upon itself to strengthen their organisation as part of the work of national consolidation.—A. P. Special

—:o:—

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

At four o'clock Pandit Motilal made his processional entry into the Congress Pandal heralded by the Volunteer Band like yesterday. After National Anthem, Pandit Jawaharlal read the messages of greetings from organisations and individuals abroad. Almost all the messages wished India Complete Independence and all such references were received by the audience by loud applause and a voice shouting "what about greetings for Dominion Status?" A delegate from the Punjab block took objection to the messages being read in English and great confusion prevailed for sometime. Pandit Motilal strongly chastised the audience for exhibition of disorderliness and exherted them to emulate the example of their Labour brethren who had held their meeting a couple of hours before in the same Pandal. Those labourers had been quite silent and orderly so much so that a leaf, if it dropped, could be heard. He told them that he stood and fought for the rights of other people. He would also stand and fight for his own rights. He was their elected President and as such had the right to conduct the Congress meeting in the way he liked. Unfortunately all people could not understand Urdu and Hindi which the Congress had declared to be the National language. He, therefore, proposed to so arrange speeches on every resolution that there would be every language and he hoped there will be no exhibition of disorderliness in asking a speaker to speak in a particular language. He would allow the speaker in the language which he could express himself best. If they were so enamoured of Urdu he assured them that he could speak such Urdu as not many of them would be able to understand. This well deserved reprimand had its effect and there was complete silence thereafter.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

Pundit Jawaharlal announced, after reading the greetings from bodies and individuals abroad, that the London Branch of the Indian National Congress, Nationalists' Organisation in French Indo-China, Congress Branch of Portuguese Goa and many other bodies had sent fraternal delegates to this Congress. He also said he had received information that many other messages in addition to those he had read had been sent from Egypt, Palestine and Syria, but since they have not been received he concluded that they had been suppressed. The following from Mr. Romain Roland, the famous French author to the President of the Congress says:—

ROMAIN ROLLAND'S MESSAGE.

"Time has come when the enchained Prometheus struggles to free himself on the Himalayas. May the Prometheus freed himself remain, whatever may happen, faithful to himself, to his past, to those ideas for which he has suffered, to justice, to universal soul which he has within him as 'Atman Brahman', to the high mission of humanity which is his true reason for existence. We in the West know too much of the abuses, errors and crimes of monstrous nationalism not to hope that India will escape the murderous route followed by the peoples of Europe and America, that she will raise herself above it and attain a superior status for the future of humanity when she will realise in her people harmony of all faiths, co-operation of all forces and union of all ideas for the good of all humanity. May to-day begin an era which will bear in history the name of Independence of India—'India Liberata'. This sacred land from which have gone forth the greatest streams of ideas and of civilisations which have fertilised the ancient continent has shown for the century miraculous power of renewing itself. An uninterrupted succession of genuines of whom may I mention in these times of renaissance, the great figure of the precursor Ram Mohan Roy in association with that of the heroic apostle of truth and love whom the world venerates, M. K. Gandhi, have forged again the unity of spirit of India. A band of intrepid workers and of great citizens, among whom I mention one whom India mourns to-day, Lajpat Rai, have made it possible for a nation to catch up the Western giant in his onward march."

In accordance with the usual customs condolence resolutions on the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Lord Sinha, ex-Presidents and others were put to the House from the Chair and were passed all standing.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Sardar Sardul Singh Kabishar then moved the second resolution condemning police attack on Lala Lajpat Rai on the occasion of the Simon Commission's visit at Lahore.

In moving the resolution Mr. Kabishar said Lalaji had fallen as a martyr in the nation's battle for freedom. He had in a way been murdered. He wanted to tell the Government that Indians were not going to be cowed down by this show of brutal force. All who were present on the occasion of the assault on Lala Lajpat Rai saw that he was signalled out for being beaten. Government had been challenged to institute an impartial enquiry into the matter, but they dare not do so because it knew their conscience was not clear.

GOVT.'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The murder of a police officer, Mr. Saunders, who had been connected with Lala Lajpat Rai's death by Government. "We try to be non-violent. It is our creed and if there is any violence the responsibility for it rests with Government who indulged in brutal attack on helpless crowds in Lahore, Lucknow and Cawnpore. If Government goes on attacking leaders like this, the necessary result would be the same, as Government say, has happened in the case of Mr. Saunders. It is but natural, however much we may regret it. Lalaji's death has not been avenged with the death of Mr. Saunders. It will not have been avenged so long as there is a single Britisher in this country as our ruler."

A WARNING.

Mr. Nripendranath Bannerjee, in seconding the resolution, said: "I am compelled to address you in English however ungrammatical and unidiomatic it may be. But the Grammar I know is grammar of patriotism and the idiom I know is the idiom of active nationalism. No one has resented the police hooliganism in Lahore more than we in Bengal have done. So far as our creed is concerned it is non-violent; but there is such a thing as action and reaction and on behalf of the youth of Bengal I give the British Government a timely warning that the time is coming when responsive violence is bound to come."

He concluded: "We need not quarrel over Dominion Status or Complete Independence. But let us devise sanctions. Let us create volunteers that can get killed and when the time comes and mandates given kill back, in return."

SHEER COWARDICE.

The Hon. Seth Govindas (Jubbulpore) in a long-winded Hindi speech characterised the police attack on Lala Lajpat Rai as sheer cowardice. He asked them not to waste their time in small squibbles, but to concentrate on their work outlined in Mahatma Gandhi's compromise resolution during the ensuing year so that, when the time comes, they could organise non-violent non-co-operation and non-payment of taxation and thus attain Independence.

MESSAGE FROM FUNERAL PIER.

Dr. Alum (Lahore) supporting the resolution said: "I would not have supported this resolution if I had not been beaten along with Lala Lajpat Rai. I think it is my misfortune that 'lathi' that hit Lala Lajpat Rai did not fall on me. Lala Lajpat Rai had shown to the world this is how brave people live and die for the cause. His life was spent in struggling for the Independence of the country and he met his death in the same work. Although we sorrow for his death, we also at the same time envy his death. The message that emanated from the funeral pier of Lala Lajpat Rai was: "Live in the country's service like this, and die in the country's service like this."

He had challenged the Government in the Punjab Council to institute an independent inquiry into the circumstances of Lalaji's death. But Government had not dared to accept his challenge because its conscience was not clear.

Miss Jyotirmoyee Ganguly then addressed the House in Bengalee supporting the resolution.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously and the House stands adjourned till two o'clock to-morrow.—A.P. Special.

WORKERS MARCH TO CONGRESS PANDAL

Several thousand workers belonging to various Labour Unions in Bengal, principally belonging to the Calcutta Port Trust Union, E. I. Railway Union, Bengal Jute Workers' Association, Calcutta Tramway Men's Union, mustered on the maidan this morning near the Ochterlony Monument and marched to the Congress pandal for holding a meeting there. Mounted police constables armed with lathies and sergeants went along with the procession in lorries.

LONG LIVE RED ARMY.

The processionists carried flags of various colours and posters with inscriptioners "Glory to Red Army and Long Live Independent Socialist Republic of India." Throughout the march to the pandal they kept on shouting "Lala Paltan Ki Jai" (Victory to the Red Army).

POLICE ESCORT LABOURERS

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Throughout their march from the maidan to the pandal which is a distance of nearly two miles, mounted police and police on lorries accompanied them. The moment they entered the enclosure Mr. Joglekar, Mr. K. C. Mitra and one or two other Labour leaders took their position at the base of the National Flag and ordered the men to squat on the ground which they did peacefully, but with shouts of "Lajpat-Rai-ki-Jai" and "Labour-ki-Jai." The crowd, as judged by the placards they held, consisted of members of various Labour Unions among them being the Calcutta Port Trust Union, E. I. Railway Union, Bengal Jute Workers' Association and Calcutta Tramways Men's Union.—A. P. Special.

LABOURERS AT CONGRESS PANDAL

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Information gleaned in authoritative circles of the Congress shows that the unfortunate delay that occurred in the holding of to-day's sitting of the National Congress were due to circumstances which were beyond control. It was only a few days ago that some Labour Unions approached the General Secretary of the Reception Committee for permission to hold a meeting of labourers in the Congress pandal during the Congress week. The Reception Committee, however, found that this request could not be acceded to without seriously upsetting the programme of the Congress. Through some inadvertance, however, a notice appeared in the Press to the effect that a labourers' meeting would be held in the pandal on the 30th December. Acting on this inaccurate report several Labour Unions of Calcutta and the neighbourhood mustered strong this morning on the maidan and marched towards Congress Nagar to hold their

Continued on next page.

Congressmen to Donate 5 p. c. of Income to Congress Fund

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

At the Subjects Committee meeting to-day Mahatma Gandhi's original motion together with all amendments proposed were put to vote. The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority all amendments being lost.

Gandhiji moved a resolution recommended by the Working Committee laying down the programme of work during the next year to be carried out by Congressmen. This is embodied in separate clauses such as prohibition of drugs and picketing of liquor, redress of specific grievances by the adoption of non-violence action as was done in Bardoli, removal of untouchability, village reconstruction and lastly a resolution proposed to collect subscriptions from every Congressman of five percent of his monthly income, provided the income was over Rs. 100.

Gandhi said on the proper and useful working by proper members of the Congress depended the revival of Non-co-operation, or better still securing acceptance of the demand contained in the Nehru Report. If the scheme adumbrated in the Nehru Report was to fructify the least that Congressmen should do was to work out this resolution with greatest concentration, and with equal integrity during the ensuing months.

Mr. Satyamurty moved an amendment in terms of the amendment given notice of originally by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. This included organisation of people for resistance to foreign domination with view to devise sanctions to enforce the Nation's will, secondly, to prepare the country for Civil Disobedience and non-payment of tax.

It authorised the All India Congress Committee to fix the date and the place where such nonpayment may begin, or convene a special session of the Congress for the purpose. It laid special emphasis on the organisation of peasantry and workers on a basis of the economic programme and finally, it suggested the levy of a certain percentage of income of every Congressman getting over Rs. 100 Mr. Satyamurty admitted that this amendment differed very little from the resolution of Gandhiji, but pointed out the additions which he thought, were very necessary in order to enable the country to carry forward with the programme towards complete independance.

RECIPROCAL OBLIGATIONS.

Gandhiji was good enough to mention that if his programme was adopted the Nehru Committee would fructify, but he did not say anything about the Independence, whereas the compromise resolution of Gandhiji entailed reciprocal obligations. However, whether the Nehru Constitution was accepted by the Government or not, the goal of the Congress remained the same namely, Independance. It was to enable the country to progress towards that that he wanted additions to the programme outlined by Gandhiji. He emphasised that the peasantry and workers should be harnessed in the fight for freedom.

Dr. Annie Besant made it clear that her opposition to any preparation of the programme for Civil Disobedience or non-payment of tax be taken for granted and she did not want to explain her views every time.

These subjects were brought forward.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said he could not support Mr. Satyamurthi's amendment, although it was part of his original motion because the first para of his original motion had not been adopted by the house and a different one was now before them. He was however pleased that five per cent. contributions were to be levied on monthly incomes of all Congressmen getting over hundred rupees.

Dr. Pattabhi. That is really socialism.

Pandit Jawararlal: Socialism is bigger than that! (Laughter).

(A Voice) It is at any rate on the way to Socialism.

Pandit Jawaharlal: "But my only fear is how are we to enforce this particular ratio"? There may be a great deal

(Continued on page 9.)

WHO ARE THE "EXTREMISTS"?

"Children of irresponsible and Arrogant Alien Rule" Says Chintamani

LIBERAL FEDERATION MEETS

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

Mapo Hall was full to overflowing when the National Laberal Federation began its sessions to-day. Among those present were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari and Sir Shankar Rao Chitnavis. Among the large number of delegates there were several ladies.

WELECOME ADDRESS.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his speech said "We have refused to deviate from our chosen path and are determined as ever to serve our Motherland in our own humble way equally indifferent to the frowns of the authorities and the displeasure of a section of our own countrymen". He reviewed the political situation and characterised the Statutory

CONGRESS MEANS BUSINESS

—:o:—

FORGING NATIONAL SANCTION

Following are measures for active work in the country to forging sanctions to enforce the Nehru recommandations accepted by the Subjects Committee at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi:—

(1) Total prohibition of intoxicating drugs and drinks.
(2) Picketing of liquor shops.
(3) Immediate boycott of foreign cloth.
(4) Khaddar.
(5) Redress of specific grievances by non-violent action like Bardoli.
(6) Strict discipline.
(7) Women to the Nation's service.
(8) Removal of "untouchability" and uplift of "depressed" classes.
(9) Village reconstruction.
(10) Consolidation of National forces.
(11) 5 per cent levy on monthly income of all Congressmen.

Commission as an epitome of some of the worst evils of the present system of Government and a calculated and inexcusable affront to national honour and national interests.

POLICE ASSAULTS CONDEMNED.

He condemned police assaults and said that the position was as nearly intolerable as it could well be and it was a clarion call to the people to work for swaraj without giving themselves rest or Government peace until victory crowned their righteous will to freedom.

THE NEHRU REPORT.

Referring to the Nehru Report he said "I myself think that the conclusions reached by the Nehru Committee and the resolutions passed by the All Parties Conference were eminently fair to all interests but if the ipsissima verba of the report be not found acceptable to any party there is no reason whf alternative proposals should not be examined in a spirit of reason of the minority and or generosity by the Majority communities. The members of the Nehru Committee were alive to this possibility and they said with great sagacity in their report "we would earnestly recommend to the Conference that if in addition to or in substitution of our recommendation a settlement of the problem of minorities is possible by agreement on any other basis such basis should be accepted in the larger and more abiding interests of the country." Mr. Chintamani added "Fellow Liberals, You will be glad to know that this was precisely the line which your Council took at Calcutta. Self Government being the supreme need of India it is the paramount duty of Indian patriots of all communities and all parties to adjust their differences on comparatively minor matters without any party feeling or sense of defeat."

IF DOMINION STATUS NOT GRANTED.

Speaking of Dominion Status he said "Deny this and there is no justification for our party. Those Indians who think that Indias political salvation lies in the severance of the British connection are the children of an unsympathetic irresponsible and arrogant alien rule as Bolshevik is the child of Czarist Russia. We mean by Dominion Status neither more nor less than and nothing else but Dominion Status. To us it is not a first step but the one and only step".

Concluding "R. Chintamani said" Freedom is the natural law. Subjection is evil and it is our dharma to get out of the state of dependence. This is the teaching by which we are bound and we pray that we may not be found backward in rendering national service which is our greatest duty".

PRESIDENT ELECTED

—:o:—

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru then calling upon Sir Chimanlal to preside said that his long and varied experience in different spheres fitted him eminently for the position. He declared that Dominion Status was the least they should demand. The motion was seconded by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad then took the chair and delivered the presidential address.—A. P.

FOUR RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED

ALLAHABAD Dec. 30.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Chintamani have returned from Calcutta and will attend the Liberal Federation today.

Delegates already present met informally last night at Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's residence. It is understood that only four resolutions will be placed before the Conference. These will deal with the boycott of the Simon Commission, police assault on citizens, Dominion Status and the Nehru Committee's Report with special Reference to the problem of minorities.

It is nearly settled that next years session of the Federation will be held at Madras.—A. P.

CHINA UNIFIED AT LAST!

Manchuria Flies National Flag

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Mukden.—Headed by Chang Sueh Liang, son of Chang Tso Lin, the Manchurian leaders have decided to accept Sun Yat Sen's three principles "Nationalism, democracy and people's right to live" in accordance with the wish expressed in the will of Chang Tso Lin. Therefore they have agreed to submit to the authority of the Nanking Government in token of which the Nationalist Flag is hoisted in all public buildings.

Nanking.—In recognition of Manchurian leaders' decision, the Nationalist Government has appointed Chang Sueh Liang as North-eastern Defence Commissioner.

Dr. Wang, Foreign Minister, interviewed by Reuter described the hoisting of Nationalist flag in Manchuria "as the most significant move in recent political development in the Far East." He added that it would have happened long ago but for the "uncalled-for external interferences."—Reuter.

SINO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY

—:o:—

THE DRAFT PACT

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Washington.—The State Department has transmitted the draft Pact to the Chinese minister to serve as a basis of Sino-American Arbitration Treaty. China is the last nation represented at Washington to be offered the Pact by Mr. Kellogg.—Reuter.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO HUNTER

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Hunting of Belvoir hounds at Melton-Mowbray had a tragic end. The well-known hunter Mr. W. M. Wroughton aged 78 was thrown over a high fence receiving severe injuries, and died almost immediately. The Prince who did not witness the accident hurried to the paddock when he heard the news.—Reuter's Special.

CONTACT WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Subjects Committee In Sessions

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The Congress Subjects Committee which was advertised to meet at 7, did not assemble till one hour late.

Dr. Annie Besant was the only prominent person seated on the dais at the appointed time. The delay was due to negotiations that were still proceeding among the leaders outside on Mahatma Gandhi's resolution adopted by the Subjects Committee and which was sought to be revised in order to remove any vestige of suggestions that it was an indirect representation to the Simon Commission.

Lobbies were buzzling with remarks relative to attitude and strength of different sections of the Congressmen.

It was, however, clear that Bengal delegates were determined on at least recording their opinion for Independence. This was announced by circulation of an amendment by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose dissociating himself and his supporters from Dominion Status form of Constitution. At the same time it was learnt that he might not openly divide the House.

THENGDI CHEERED.

There was a mild cheering when Mr. Thengdi who was prevented last night from participating in the proceedings appeared in Khaddar as if determined to exercise his right unfettered.

But Pandit Motilal Nehru announced in so many words that reopening of Mahatma Gandhi's resolution would not be taken up this evening but to-morrow. This announcement also meant that the session will be prolonged by one day. At the same time it gave more time to the Congress leaders to come to settlement on the main resolution.

GANDHIJI CHANGES HIS SILENCE HOURS.

Gandhiji, said Pandit Motilal, had altered his silence hours so as to suit his participation to-morrow.

Other resolutions on agenda which got clogged together with amendments were taken up.

CONTACTS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

On the motion of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the meeting authorised the All-India Congress Committee to develop contacts with other countries and peoples who also suffer under Imperialism and open Foreign Department in this behalf. Pandit Jawaharlal mentioned in support of this resolution several telegrams of greetings received and read out in the open Congress. On safe grounds Mr. Satyamurthi appealed to the Committee to support his resolution for the establishment of agencies to promote trade, cultural and political relations between India, Tokyo, New York, Washington, Berlin, Paris and London.

It was, however, opposed by Pandit Motilal Nehru, who speaking from his own experience described it as an unpractical proposition. It was useless to start these agencies without having our own men there and that would mean heavy expense of money which was more urgently required for programme within the country.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru explained difficulties of carrying out the resolution.

Mr. Satyamurthi withdrew it, remarking "What else can I do."

NO HELP TO BRITAIN IN NEXT WAR.

The recommendations of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee reiterates Madras resolution regarding war-danger, refusing to be exploited by England in her Imperialist aims has moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and carried. The amendment by Mr. Nimbkar proposing complete Non-Co-operation with the Government to paralyse military machine was not pressed.

Dr. Besant, in speaking on this resolution, sympathised with Mr. Satyamurthi's previous resolution for cultural and commercial contact with other countries. Her only reason for not supporting the resolution openly was that she could not be in the Congress to-morrow. (A voice: Why would you not be in the Congress?)

Mrs. Besant. "I shall give my reasons when I think it right."

PAN-ASIATIC FEDERATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Satyamurthi's resolution directing the Working Committee to correspond with leaders and representatives of other Asiatic nations and to take other steps to summon the first session of Pan-Asiatic Federation in 1930 in India was carried amidst applause. After conversation from the chair to the effect that the proposition put in the resolution was impracticable and the President wanted to guard the Congress from passing any resolution on which no action could be taken.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CHINA.

Mr. Tayabullah moved the resolution conveying warmest greetings and heartiest congratulations to China on having attained full and complete freedom and nationhood and having ended an era of foreign domination.

Pandit Jawaharlal opposing said there was really no freedom for people in China. The fact of the matter was that a few military Governors had shot down thousands of people with the help of money received from various Imperialist Powers and with the help of these Imperialist Powers they were in power in China. The present Government was indeed hobnobbing with the British officials which in itself was a suspicious factor. As Madame Sun Yat Sen had put it in her message today there were forces of counter-revolution at work and she herself was practically in exile.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya said such shooting down and disturbances as was mentioned by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were inevitable in evevry revolution. Their message of congratulation was really to express their appreciation of the fact that China had at last been able to establish centralised Government without allowing provinces to be subject to centrifugal forces.

Mr. Kumnar Chatterjee who had returned from China in 1924 said all British industrialists and bankers in China were being backed by Japan and were doing underground work against the Chinese Nationalists. The latest news he had received by post about two months ago, but he was not prepared to vouch for its correctness, the envelope in which it was received was opened, as indeed was all his foreign correspondence. According to this message the situation was that the party in power were forcing military discipline and had actually to shoot down some people, but they were not siding with the British and had cut off all connection with the British over their post office and other kind of commercial activities.

Another delegate who claimed to have returned from China more recently than the previous speaker questioned the correctness of the picture drawn by that speaker.

Mr. Satyamurthi said that contradiction and assertion did not change fundamental facts that China was free from foreign domination and especially British imperialism. We, as a nation, may have internal quarrels but the moment the Union Jack is removed other countries will congratulate us. The resolution was carried amidst applause.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed (Madras) made an unsuccessful attempt to record the resolution of congratulation to King Amanullah of Afghanistan on his attempt to modernize Afghanistan.

One of the opposition speakers was Mr. Sri Prakasa who said King Amanullah did not deserve congratulations of India if he shot down people to compel them to wear hats and shave off their beards.

Mr. Satyamurthi wanted by the resolution to reiterate Madras Congress resolution that immediate goal of people is complete National Independence and that there can be no true freedom until the British connection severed.

Pandit Motilal pointed out it was blocked by an amendment of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on the agenda. The recommendation of the Bombay Provincial Committee for propaganda for boycott of all foreign cloth and British goods, was carried.

Mr. Nimbkar, who moved it, said he personally was against it. He met with warm support for his resolution protesting against the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill as a reactionary attempt to restrict the growth of organised Labour movement and as unjustifiable infringement upon rights of people.—A. P. Special.

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME FOR INDIA

(Continued from previous page.)

meeting in the pandal. The Congress authorities who were throughout willing to accommodate the labourers after the session is over, promptly approached Pandit Motilal and acquainted him with all the facts. They pointed out that it would mean great inconvenience to the thousands of delegates and visitors to the Congress to postpone the hour of the meeting. By this time, however, thousands of labourers were seen assembled at the main gate of the Congress. Pandit Motilal did not like to disappoint them. He, therefore, announced his decision postponing the sitting of the Congress by two hours to 4 p.m., a decision which, it was generally recognised, meant great personal inconvenience to Pandit Motilal and equally to the numerous visitors besides the delegates from all over India. At the same time the Reception Committee and the President were agreed that in no case should the labourers' meeting last more than one hour as the business of the Congress was getting clogged and had to be pushed through. Pandit Motilal's decision giving permission to hold a one hour meeting in the pandal was welcomed by the labourers who on their part adhered to the time-limit. And after the pandal was cleared the sitting of the Congress commenced.

MR. IYENGAR AND INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

In view of the Bengal delegates' decision last night to put forward an amendment to the compromise resolution on the question of the Nehru constitution. There was an emergent meeting of the Independence League to-day when several members pressed that the amendment should be supported by all those who are members of the Independence League.

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar pointed out that the compromise resolution was agreed to after full consultation with Mr. Subash Chundra Bose and other Bengal delegates. The oppositionists claimed individual liberty to vote in the Congress whichever way they liked.

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar threatened to resign from the Presidentship of the League and a rumour is afloat that he has actually resigned. The interview by Associated Press he stated that there is no basis for this statement but that he had not made up his mind yet on the quesion of resignation and that everything would depend on negotiations that are now in progress. It is understood negotiations are to have compromise resolution of Mahatma Gandhi referred back to the Subjects Committee but the objection on constitutional grounds is sure to be raised by some members.

In view of the somewhat delicate character of negotiations the Congress which met this afternoon at 4 p.m. two hours after the appointed hour because of Labour crowd having taken possession of the pandal, will adjourn after passing the resolution on Lala Lajpat Rai's death.

The Subjects Committee meets immediately after when the situation will be cleared up.—A.P. Special.

SUBHAS ON WAR PATH?

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Pandit Motilal's Presidential Address at the Congress has been generally well received and when the Congress meets this afternoon, Mahatma Gandhi will move the central resolution adopted by the Congress Subjects Committee by an overwhelming majority. The revolt of the Bengal section of Congressmen under the leadership of Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose to oppose the resolution to which the President of the Independence League is himself a principal party, has created a new situation and not even the statement of Pandit Motilal Nehru at last night's meeting of the Congress Subjects Committee that he has not in any way gagged Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, but merely performed what he conceived it to be his duty as President in disallowing Mr. Subhas Bose to go beyond making a personal statement has apparently not eased the situation in the Bengal Camp. The decision to oppose Mahatma Gandhi's compromise resolution (for starting Non-Co-operation by the end of next year if Government does not accept the Dominion Status Constitution recommended by the Nehru Committee) was taken at the informal Conference at which Messrs. Sen Gupta, Subhas Chandra Bose, Nirmal Chundar, Kiran Shankar Roy, Satindranath Sen, Jogesh Chandra Gupta and Nripendranath Banerjee were present.

MR. IYENGAR'S STATEMENT.

But it must not be forgotten that as against this decision of last night by the Bengal delegates, there is a clear and unambiguous statement of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar that he agreed to Mahatma Gandhi's compromise formula only after consulting Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, Mr. Bidhan Chandra Roy and other Bengal delegates and that but for his forming the impression of their support he would not have been a party to the acceptance of the compromise motion. This shows that neither Mr. Srinivas Iyengar nor his lieutenant Mr. Satyamurthi will stand in any way against the compromise motion and indeed would whole-heartedly support it when it is moved in the open Congress by Mahatma Gandhi. At the same time lobby conversations reveal that negotiations will be undertaken before the Congress meets so that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose might be influenced not to disturb the compromise and the atmosphere of unity which was achieved after many anxious hours of parleying between two "rival" sections of thought. It is not known whether Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and his followers would prove to be oppositionists or would prefer to remain neutral at the time of voting on Mahatma Gandhi's resolution. But there is no doubt that a section of the Independence Leaguers, in spite of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, are not satisfied with the compromise inasmuch as according to them Independence has not been definitely adopted by it, but only remotely by a process of deduction.

LIVING IDEAL.

This point is brought out forcibly by "Forward" which commenting on Pandit Motilal's address deplores that the absence of a living ideal had been responsible so far for the partial favour of all constructive programme to enforce the sanctions for the National Demand and asks: "If we must fight our way to freedom, if it is only by coercing the party in power, that we may hope to attain our goal. Why should we not strive for Complete National Independence and strive from the beginning only for something less than that as the Pandit himself admits? And why should we not have the help of the inspiring ideal to evoke and sustain our energies and urge us on to sacrifice?"

On the other hand, "The Amrita Bazar Patrika", whole-heartedly supports the view of Pandit Motilal that it is by solid work that freedom would be won whether that freedom is spelt as Dominion Status or Independence.

"The Statesman" has not commented on Pandit Motilal's speech to-day.

The Congress meets to-day in an atmosphere of divided counsels so far as the Bengal delegates are concerned and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's amendment that "there can be true freedom till the British connection is severed" has not got much chance of being carried although the Bengal delegates and few others might support it.—A. P. Special.

PT. MOTILAL'S ASSURANCE

Congress Pandal.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

No untoward incident has occurred so far as the result of labourers being admitted into the enclosure. They were mostly Oriyas and other up-country men led by Joglekar, Nimbker, Thingdi and Goswami (local Labour Leader). They stood round Congress flag and shouted "victory to Congress flag, victory to red army, victory to poor Raj, victory to Raja Jawaharlal and victory to Subash Chandra Bose."

By one o'clock the labour crowd had increased in volume and they occupied the Congress pandal to its fullest capacity. According to the Congress official estimate, the pandal was to accommodate twenty-five thousand but the crowd was so great that it was jammed in and admission was impossible and yet the crowds were trying to come in. They were led back by closing the main gate of the Congress camp grounds.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. K. C. Mytra, Joglekar, Bankim Mukherjee, Sibnath Bannerjee, Kothari and Nimbkar condemning Dominion Status and declaring that labour stood for complete Independence. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was all the time standing in the rostrum kept reminding the labour leaders and the crowd that they had promised to clear the pandal after one hour and that, therefore, they should cut short the proceedings of the meeting. An open letter embodying the labour demands from the Congress was freely distributed. This letter demands reasonable help to distressed workers, grant of twenty-five thousand rupees for labour organisation in each provinces, allotment of equal number of seats to labour leaders in the Congress Working Committee and forming of committees in each province for mass organisation. Then the resolution condemning Dominion Status and declaring the goal of complete National Independence had been carried.

PT. MOTILAL'S ASSURANCE.

Pandit Motilal finally addressed the labour crowd. Inspite of provocation offered by the volunteers he reminded them that he had dealt with the labour case in his Presidential address and that they should rest assured that as long as he was President of the Congress their interests would be looked after and since the time allotted to them was up he would request them to clear the pandal.

CRUSH AT MAIN GATE.

The crowd then began slowly to trickle out of the Congress pandal. There was such a rush near the main gate that one of the labourers was crushed and became senseless and was immediately removed by the National Ambulance Volunteers to the Congress Hospital.—A.P. Special.

BOMBING SQUADRONS LEAVE FOR INDIA

AUGMENTING STRENGTH ON N. W. FRONTIER

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Bombing squadrons, Numbers Eleven and Thirtynine, left Southampton, to-day, by the Transport "Nevasa" for India to augment the strength on the North-West frontier. This is the first occasion since the war that a squadron has proceeded overseas as a complete unit.—Reuter.

NATIONAL CONVENTION FORCED TO ADJOURN

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

When the National Convention was Discussing and was about to take vote of Sikh representation in the legislature, Mr. Sen Gupta came in and informed that fifty thousand labourers had come in a procession from the maidan with the intention of taking possession of the Congress pandal and holding their own meeting and making speeches and passing resolutions. News also reached the Convention pandal that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru who went out to meet the crowd fell off from horse back and hurt. Pundit Motilal immediately left the Convention pandal accompanied by Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Sen Gupta in order to meet the leaders of the labour crowd. This crowd was getting unmanageable outside enclosure especially in front of the main gate. Pundit Motilal and Pundit Malaviya decided that if it was a question of their merely holding a meeting and dispersing thereafter he would allow them to take possession of the Congress pandal for one hour and a half and even more and was prepared to adjourn the proceedings of the Congress, till that hour.

OBJECT OF THE CROWD.

Mr. Kirke, Vice President of the All India Railwaysmens Federation, met Pundit Motilal and said that the object of the crowd as he could gather was nothing more than to hold their meeting in the pandal and they would peacefully disperse. At the same time rumour was spread abroad that the crowd had been engineered by labour leaders and that the crowd wanted to prevent Congress from passing the resolution for dominion status. At any rate they wanted to hear Gandhi before making up their minds. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru who was outside an enclosure returned smilingly and informed his father he was quite alright and that he had only fallen down from an horse without in the least being hurt.

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA.

Pundit Malaviya advised that the crowd should be allowed to get in and the gates were thrown open. There was unprecedented rush incessantly flowing in for about half an hour and at the time of wiring they were still coming in. They held aloft red posters with inscriptions like "glory to red army" "long live independent socialist republic" and such other signs of communist touch.—A. P. Special.

RIDICULOUS TO VOTE AGAINST COMPROMISE

MOVE TO BRING ROUND SUBHAS BOSE

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

It was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's day in the Subjects Committee to-night. With his firm grip of International politics he entertained the House with a clear exposition of the situation. He proved that he would make the best Foreign Minister under Swaraj Government. As a true Socialist he was against all titles to Congressmen.

He went at the title of "Sardar" to Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel. He mercilessly hit many M.L.A.'s including his beloved father too for placing a ban on attending Government Levees, Durbars and all other semi-official functions held by Government. One notable feature in the Committee meeting was the walk-out of Utkal members on the President's refusal to open the question of the unification of Utkal.

The Independence League is meeting to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. to consider Mr. Iyengar's resignation and Mr. Subash Bose's amendment. Many members including Mr. Jamnadas Mehta propose to press for voting for the compromise resolution or remaining neutral. They want that the League must not vote against it, at least out of respect for the President, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who has committed himself to it. They also hold it would be ridiculous to vote against the resolution and thus precipitate awkward situations.

"SARKARI DALALS" IN CONFERENCE!

Muslim League Decides Boycott of Delhi Show

CACUTTA, Dec. 30.

The session of the Moslem League, which was to come up this evening was postponed till half past eight tomorrow morning for want of a quorum.

In the Muslim League to-day Mr. Chagla, recommending his resolution against sending delegates to Muslim All-Parties Conference for adoption, declared that the conveners of Conference called it merely to condemn the Nehru Report. He did not challenge any one's right to do so. But the constitution of the Conference, the procedure laid down and the manner in which it was to be conducted made it of the most objectionable character. Here was a League on the other hand which had always provided the best platform for fair and impartial expression of Muslim thought. The conveners of the Conference instead of coming here and fighting their point of view had in a huff called a reval organisation "I say this League cannot by sending delegates to the Conference signs its own death warrant." (Applause.) Indeed I hold that the Conference has been convened merely for the purpose of dividing Muslims on this occasion.

"It was promoted by men who had defied the League's boycott of the Simon Commission and the League must, therefore, disown them. (Applause).

A COUNTER-MOVE.

Mr. Shaik Muhadmad Sadiq moved a counter-resolution proposing to commit the League to electing delegates with view to bring about unity among various Muslim practice of the League, but also of the bureaucracy and safeguard the Muslim interests in the future Commonwealth of India.

Mr. Chagla objected to the resolution as it was negative of the original and not an amendment to it. Mr. Jinnah pointed out that this was not only the practice of the League, but also of the Assembly to let substitute resolutions be discussed.

MR. FAZLUL HAQ'S SPEECH.

Mr. Fazlul Haq, M.L.C., Member Bengal Simon Committee said that he was one of the founders of the League in 1906 when many of politicians of to-day were not politically born and he had rejoined the League after years' absence because he felt at this juncture it was suicidal for Muhammadans to keep away from the League.

MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD'S OPPOSITION.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad left the chair to Mr. Jinnah in order to take part in the debate. Speaking in very elegant Urdu he joined issues with Mr. Fazlul Haq that personalities should not be brought in, but maintained that the character of the Conference and the procedure adopted by it showed that it did not deserve the support of the League (Cheers.) If they wanted to perform a patriotic act they should have at least wired to the permanent President of the League Mr. Jinnah and taken his advice before, calling a Conference. Then even if the proposal had come from reactionaries it would be dubbed sincere. Then again the procedure chosen to elect delegates to the Conference showed that they wanted merely to down the voice of the League. "When the invitation came to me I feit that in the circumstances consistent with my honour and self-respect. I could not accept it. (Applause.) There are in that camp men who in the name of the community wish to promote their own interest. Why should we join them? And do not lose sight of the fact once you join them you will for ever lose your own All-India representative character. (Applause).

REACTIONARY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Sarvar Hassan, Barrister, informed them that the well-known reactionary President of the Aligarh District League wanted to elect delegates to this Conference without informing the opposite party which is supporting the joint electorate. The President urged that persons who were to advocate the policy of joint electorate should not be elected. ("Shame shame"). And it was stated that delegates would have to take an oath that they would support at the Conference the policy of separate electorate. This was the impartiality and fairmindedness promoters of the Conference.

Mr. Kaim Shah from N. W. F. said that the delegates to the Conference were being elected from among the class who opposed the grant of reform to the Frontier before the Simon Commission. In fact the Conference in Delhi was to consist of no others than what were known in the Frontier language as "Sarkari dalal" (Government agents). He held that the League was the only body which could do some good to India or at least to the community.

MR. CHAGLA'S MOTION CARRIED.

At this stage it was two and they were about to adjourn when one member remarked that it was time for opening of the Congress to which Mr. Suhq retorted "this is the tail end of the Congress always."

Mr. Jinnah replied that they were adjourning only for an hour for lunch.

Mr. Chagla's resolution was put to vote and declared carried by an overwhelming majority only 16 voting against it.

CHRISTIANS' CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The All-India Conference of Indian Christians concluded its sessions to-night after adopting resolutions urging removal of disabilities regarding recruitment to the non-commissioned ranks of the Indian Army, requesting the Central and Provincial Governments that in their efforts for the amelioration of the social and economic conditions of the depressed and backward classes no discrimination should be made between the Christian and the non-Christian sections of such classes.

The Conference also resolved that in the competition for appointments and promotions between major communities the authorities should not take the fact of one being a Christian as a bar against his merits.

The Conference appointed a Committee to report on the question of revising the Indian Christian Marriage Act.

The next session will be held in Delhi.—A. P.

THE MUSLIM DEMANDS

Mr. Jinnah's Impressive address

RESERVATION OF ONE-THIRD NUMBER OF SEATS DISALLOWED

DR. SAPRU'S POWERFUL APPEAL FOR UNITY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The All-Parties Convention held their fourth sitting to-day. The attendance was again very large and enthusiasm was keen but owning to the delay in the disposal of its business by the Convention it will lose from to-morrow the services of prominent Liberals like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Chintamani who are leaving to-night for Allahabad to attend the Annual Session of the Liberal Federation. They regret that the developments in Calcutta have made progress in the Convention affairs so slow. It is indeed a desirous matter for the Convention authorities to consider how best to quicken the conducting of business so as not to tire out the patience of the delegates. But the communal question has only just been taken up and it may be at least a couple of days more before the possibility of a settlement of the issue can be thought of because even if an alternative arrangement is arrived at the Muslim League delegates would probably like to have the arrangement first ratified by the League before committing themselves to its final acceptance. It is expected, however, that running parallel to the session with the Congress and Muslim League, the Convention may be able to conclude its business by December 31. The only weakness in this arrangement being that some of the leading Liberals would not be able to participate in its forthcoming session.

DR. ANSARI'S SUGGESTIONS.

Dr. Ansari took the chair at 4-30 p.m. and requested the various movers of amendments to assist him to get the business through as the delegates were getting impatient and wanted to go home. A number of minor amendments, he suggested, could be dropped as the exact phraseology should be left to the Parliamentary draftsman to arrange. He fixed five minutes for the proposer and two minutes for the seconder of amendments, reserving the discretion to allot more time in case of important amendments.

Dr. Ansari next read a communication from Pandit Motilal, President of the Congress, which enclosed a copy of the resolution passed by the A. I. C. C. this afternoon on the Constitution recommended by the All-Parties Committee Report and requesting that opinion be recorded thereon subject to any changes that the Congress might make Dr. Ansari next read out the text of the resolution for the information of non-Congressmen. He said he had received two statements, one from those members of the Khilafat Committee who claimed to form a majority and who had elected their delegates to join in the Convention and another, a counter statement by other members of the Khilafat Committee.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE REPORT

—:o:—

He then read to the House the report of the Committee appointed by them under his chairmanship regarding the communal question it was signed by him as Chairman of the Committee. It ran:—

"Modifications to the Nehru Report moved by Mr. Jinah on behalf of the Muslim League and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee: (1) That one-third of the elected representatives of both the House of the Central Legislature should be Mussalmans. The Committee could not arrive at any agreement on this point. (2) That in the Punjab and Bengal, in the event of adult suffrage not being established, there should be reservation of seats for Mussalmans on a population basis for ten years subject to re-examination after that period, but they shall have no right to contest additional seats. The Committee did not contemplate any such contingency.

(3) That (a) residuary powers should be left to the provinces and should not vest in the Central Legislature; (b) that clause 13-2 embodied in the Supplementary Report should be deleted; (c) that the division of subjects in schedules 1 and 2 be revised.

The committee was of opinion that residuary powers should rest with the Central Legislature, but the revision of 13-A and schedules 1 and 2 was not objected to.

(4) That the Constitution shall not be amended or altered unless an amendment or alteration is passed first by both the Houses of Parliament separately by a four-fifths majority of those present and then by both the Houses sitting together by a majority of four-fifths.

The Committee approve of the suggestion unanimously.

(5) It was moved that in article 5 about communal representation delete the words or simultaneously with the establishment of the Government under the Constitution".

The Committee regrets that it cannot accept it as this resolution records an agreement arrived at by the parties who signed at Lucknow.

(6) Embody the pact regarding communal representation in the Punjab arrived at Lucknow in the Nehru Report.

The Committee had no objection to it. Sikh members, however, dissented.

So far about the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee members.

To say the question was not considered.

Dr. Ansari: I put it mildly. It was really laughed out. (Laughter.)

After Dr. Alam had read out the two statements, one of his section of the Central Khilafat Committee and the other signed by Maulana Shaukat Ali as Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, the former claiming proper "locus standi" for 50 delegates, who were attending the Convention on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee and the latter denying all such claims. Dr. Ansari said: I think if we take up the communal question first and set it out of our way we shall have done a great part of our work. Therefore, I will ask Mr. Jinnah to place the resolutions or amendments on behalf of the All-India Muslim League.

MR. JINNAH'S POWERFUL ADDRESS

Mr. Jinnah then, said: "The All-India Muslim League passed a resolution appointing 23 delegates, and in accordance with that resolution we attended this Convention yesterday. You were pleased to appoint a Committee with a view to consider what we have to place before this Convention eventually. The resolution of the League is important and I will read it to you. (This reolution related to the demands in regard to representation in Central Legislature and residue powers). The Committee which you appointed met yesterday, and we sat up last night, I believe, till half past one or two, and I am told some of them remained even later. The result, I am sorry to say, is not very fruitful, and therefore I would like your special attention to the points which were discussed and which I am going to place before you. The points are given in the report of the Committee already by Dr. Ansari.

Mr. Jinnah then addressed the Convention on the report of the Convention Committee proceedings presented by Dr. Ansari and explained the reasons which he had given for the support of the points put forward on behalf of the Muslim League.

THE CASE OF MADRAS.

"I know we are living in an age where we are talking of democracy and where we count heads; but besides heads there may be other considerations. I am taking, for instance, a province like Madras, which has got 6 percent of Muslim population, and in the total number of 500 representatives Madras will not get in Parliament more than two or 3 seats. Now it is very desirable that such adjustment should be made that you should give something more to provinces like Madras, because it is not merely a question of vote, but you have got representatives who, coming from different parts of the provinces, will be able to know the conditions in those paris. We know in the Legislature it is of great importance that a man must be able to put his facts and his arguments to persuade it if he has those facts and if his case is fair and just."

"Therefo[illegible] if Muslims are, as the Nehru Report s[illegible]ests, to get one-third or even more, [illegible] do not give the Punjab or Bengal m[illegible] but let six or seven extra seats be di[illegible]ted among the provinces who are a[illegible] in a very small minority such as Ma[illegible] and Bombay; because, remember if [illegible] is separated the Bombay Presidency [illegible] be reduced to something like seven [illegible]eight per cent. Therefore, there are [illegible]other provinces where we

Continued on next page.

CONGRESSMEN TO DONATE 5 P. C. OF INCOME TO CONGRESS FUND

(Continued from page 7.)

of hypocrisy and suppression of truth and it may be that the number of members in the Congress roll might be dwindle.

OPPOSITION TO MR. SATYMURTHI'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah opposed Mr Satyamurthi's amendment, as he did not want to add embarrassments of Gandhiji by introducing complication of boycott of British goods to which Gandhiji was bitterly opposed.

Mr. V. L. Shastri thought that five per cent. subscription could be equitably levied on those getting Rs. 200 and above, but not less.

Another delegate suggested the levying a flat rate of one rupee on every Congressman.

Mr. Joglekar remarked: "Is this a bourgeous suggesstion?"

Pandit Givindvallabh Pant thought one per cent. of every Congressman's income would be enough, for five per cent was too heavy, and might not be paid. He added even members of councils who got travelling allowances did not pay subscriptions to the party.

THE ACID TEST.

Gandhiji did not accept the amendment of Mr. Satyamurti. He ran his eyes through the whole amendment and found there was nothing which he could adopt. (A Voice: What about the National Volunteer Corps)?

Gandhi: Yes, it is already there, and we can make effective use of it. As for the organisation of peasants and workers, he claimed he knew this art more than any one in this gathering, and said it was already embodied in his original resolution in a different manner. Five per cent. contribution was, however, the acid test as to whether the nation was capable of honestly working the programme, but in order to dispend the fear such as was expressed by Mrs. Besant. Only Congressmen would earnestly work the programme, out there would be no occasion for direct action, and Dr. Besant herself could see there was atmosphere for complete Non-violent Non-co-operation in which to launch a campaign of civil disobedience, or non-payment of tax, without any untoward incident.

Dr. Besant had approved of the Bardoli campaign because she appreciated that there was a felt grievance and that people there acted as one man, but he asked where was yearning for Swaraj when they found gross irregularities reported regarding the election of delegates. However, he affirmed that the five percent levy was an acid test of sincerity of the Congressmen in the programme of work to make the British Government accept the Nehru scheme, or to honestly work for Independence. The atmosphere he had seen in the Congress Camp during the last eighteen hours was not encouraging, but if the Committee accepted the resolution then they must sincerely work it out.

MAHATMA'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Gandhiji's resolution was then put and carried by a large majority, while Mr. Satyamurthi's amendment was lost.

Before adjourning proceedings till tomorrow, Pandit Motilal made a statement in reference to the statement published today over the signature of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose relating to the proceedings held yesterday. He said: "I should have preferred to make my statement in the presence of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. I find not only he, but as far as I can see no member of the Subjects Committee from Bengal is present at this meeting. It, therefore, becomes necessary to make my statement so that it may not be taken that I accept his statement as published.

That statement covers two points. The first is a charge personally against me as Chairman of this meeting, that I gagged him. The second is about the merits of the resolution of Mahatma Gandhi, and some other matters connected therewith. So far as the merits of the resolution are concerned that resolution has been adopted by you, and it will be before the Congress to-morrow. Whatever may be said for and against it, it will be before the Congress, and I as Chairman of the Subjects Committee have nothing to do with it. It may be that I also favour that resolution, but I have nothing to do with the discussion that will follow, or whether it is accepted or not.

WAS IT GAGGING?

As regards the charge that I gagged him I specially want to lay stress on the fact that you will all remember that when closure was adopted on Gandhiji's resolution, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose asked my permission to make a personal statement. I allowed him to do so. Indeed I readily granted him permission. In the course of his statement he began to deal with the merits of resolution and criticise resolution. I would have allowed him to go on if I was left to myself, but three members from different sides of the House objected and asked if it was permissible after the closure motion had been adopted to criticise a motion by speech as Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was doing.

Being called upon to give ruling on the point I gave ruling, as I conceived it to be correct. It may be if no objection is taken a President generally allows greatest latitude to speakers, but in this case there were three members objecting from three corners, and there was no alternative on my part, but to call Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to order. I simply said to Mr. Bose: "You must confine your remarks to the personal statement you are going to make."

Now, gentlemen, if you think that that was gagging—(cries of No, no)—(a voice yes it was gagging). If Mr. Subhas Bose had said anything in continuation of the personal statement he would have been perfectly within his rights.

LET THERE BE NO MISUNDERSTANDING.

I make this statement because it is necessary at the commencement of the open Congress session there should be no misunderstanding. Discussion on the resolution will begin to-morrow. I do not want that the delegates assembled in the Congress should proceed to business with preconceived prejudice against their President that he is a person who is in habit of gagging."

Mr. Shibaprosad Gupta, Benares, asked when the five per cent. levy would come into force on what income the levy would be made, whether on the previous year's income as in case of the income-tax or on the current year's income. If it was to come into force immediately, then he wanted to give notice of his resignation from the Congress because he honestly could not pay five per cent. of his income.

Pundit Motilal said the details would be decided by the Working Committee.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar made a statement to clear misunderstanding that he entered into the understanding with Gandhiji without consulting his friends of Bengal and others on the compromise resolution. As a matter of fact he did consult Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjts. Subhas Chandra Bose, Sarathchandra Bose, Kiranshanker Ray and others before coming to the decision of accepting the compromise for which he took the entire responsibility.

CONVENTION IN SESSION.

—:o:—

MEMBERS OF CENTRAL SIKH LEAGUE WALKOUT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The National Convention reassembled with poor attendance. Dr. Ansari urged the Convention for quick disposal of business lest the attendance should further thin down making it a farce.

On behalf of the Central Sikh League, Sirdar Mehtab Singh moved an amendment to the communal portion of the Nehru Report to the effect that communalism should not be made the basis of further polity of India in any shape of form, direct or indirect, and that the Nehru Committee Report should be amended accordingly.

Dr. Ansari after consulting Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar ruled this out of order.

SIKH MEMBERS WALK OUT.

Sirdar Harnam Singh then on behalf of the Central Sikh League read out a long statement announcing the League's withholding its support from the Nehru Report and not to take any more part in the proceedings of the Convention as the League did not want to waste the time of the Convention by pressing amendments to the Nehru Constitution. In case communalism was made the basis of the Constitution, then the Sikhs claimed thirty per cent. reservation of seats in the Punjab Council and an equal number in strength which would be represented by the Punjab in the Central Legislature. This they claimed on the strength of the fact that they paid forty per cent. of land revenue and canal charges in the Punjab and on the proportion of their contribution to composition in the Indian Army. They also claimed separate representation for the Sikh minorities in the North-West Frontier. A dozen members of the Sikh League led by Sirdar Mehtab Singh walked out after the statement was read.

BEST IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

Sirdar Gurdayal Singh on behalf of the Namdhari Sikh community said the minority interest could not be protected by a system of communal representation. The Namdharies were sorry that the Nehru Committee had not recommended the abolition of communal representation throughout the country. They were, however, glad that this system had been abolished in the Punjab altogether. They, therefore, accepted the solution of communal question recommended by the Nehru Committee as being the best in the existing condition.

PERFECTLY JUSTIFIABLE DEMAND.

After the Sikhs had walked out and Sirdar Gurdayal Singh on behalf of the Namdharis had accepted the communal solution of the Nehru Report Mr. K. L. Raliaram (Indian Christian community, Punjab) moved that Sikhs should be given same privileges in the matter of representation to Provincial Central Councils as Muslims and other minorities in the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Baluchistan. He said if they gave separate representation to one community they should do the same for other. Sikhs in the Punjab are perfectly justified in asking for separate representation if it was given to other communities, especially as they contributed largely to the man-power of India.

Mr. Satyamurthi seconded.

DIVERGENCE OF OPINION.

Interesting discussions followed in which divergence of opinion was expressed. Mr. Biswas said, all the minority communities should be treated alike.

Pundit Gaurishanker Misra thought reservation seats of the minorities had been disposed of generally except and Dr. Ansari had ruled three days ago that only the Sikh question would be considered after Mr. Jinnah's amendment had been disposed of.

IN NAME OF "BABY" COMMUNITY.

Mr. Nariman (Bombay) on behalf of the "Baby" community of India (Parsis) spoke against separate reserved electorates. He quoted the example of his own election to the Bombay Council with the support of other communities and exhorted "trust begets trust". The Nehru Committee has made a great blunder in agreeing to the reservation of seats, and there should be no additional blunders to it.

Dr. Alum said the position of the Sikhs could only be defined by a compromise between the different communities in the Punjab just in the same manner as the Mahomedans generally came to the pact with the Hindus at Lucknow. As long as the Nehru Constitution stood the Sikhs had no alternative but to ask for the modification after the agreement amongst the communities in the Punjab.

Mr. Dharambir Singh supporting Mr. Raliaram's amendment asked the Convention not to punish the Sikhs simply because they did not make so much noise as the Mahomedans. Pundit Malaviya generally agreed with Dr. Alum. As one who attended the Gujranwala Conference of the Sikhs he pointed out that the Sikh demand was a just one and it would be better if as Dr. Alum has suggested the demand was settled firstly in the conference between Hindus and Mussalmans and Sikhs in the Punjab. He commended the example of Mr. Mangal Singh who honestly believed that nationalism and not communalism was the way to Swaraj. He was glad Hindus of the Punjab were willing not to raise the question of reservation of seats for themselves.—A. P. Special.

"TRIBUNE'S" COMMENTS

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

Commenting on the Congress Presidential address the "Tribune" says "In one important respect Pundit Motilal Nehrus Presidential address will compare unfavourably with most of the Presidential addresses of previous years. For the obvious reason that it has no surprises for the public and is lacking in novelty both as regards its subject matter and the general manner in which that matter is dealt with. If in spite of this obvious drawback the address will rank high among Congress presidential addresses it is not merely because Pundit Nehru has the rare knack of never touching a subject without illumining it but because it is the latest considered pronouncement of a statesmon of the first rank on the most vital and the most burning of all current issues made the platform of the greatest of all our national organisations.—A. P.

MADRAS TRIBUTES PRESS

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

The Indian papers welcome Pandit Motilal Nehru's presidential address as a remarkably clear and succinct analysis of the political situation.

The "Hindu" characterises it as a matter of fact and businesslike one displaying the earnestness of a patriot determined to win freedom for the country and exhibiting natural anxiety to consolidate national forces and to enable them to function together.

"New India" says: The addre s strikes a note which badly needs to b sounded in the Congress and shows that in him is a statesman who can carry the nation far in its struggle for freedom.

The "Swarajya" says: It embodies the valuable lead of a tried patriot.

"Justice" says: There is a strong vein of practical idealism running through the whole address. The Pandit has given a sane lead to the Congress.

The "Daily Express" characterises it as a brilliant and critical survey of the controversy between Independence and Dominion Status schools.

The "Madras Mail" strikes a different note saying if instead of pleading for unity—false and unconvincing though it must be—the Pundit had told those who do not accept the majority's programme that they have no place in the Congress he would have been doing more to rehabilitate it than any President in the recent years.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD PRESS COMMENTS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

The "Pioneer" writes: "It is impossible to read the speech of Pandit Motilal Nehru as President of the Congress without feeling deep admiration and sympathy". In the opinion of the paper the key-note of the speech was a wish for Dominion Status provided India got it before it lost all attraction. His declaration of faith must be accepted by every political realist whether British or Indian. The paper says that the high tradition set by past Presidents of the Congress has been lived up to in the case of the Pandit's address.

The "Leader" writes, that Pandit Motilal's address was a sustained and powerful plea for the acceptance of the constitution recommended by the All-Parties' Conference. It was the address of one who has been through the thickest political fights and who has applied his great intellectual powers to find a practical way out of the present morass.—A. P.

SYMPATHY WITH KING AMANULLA

—:o:—

MUSLIM LEAGUE ABRUPTLY ADJOURNED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The adjourned meeting of the All-India Muslim League met this morning at Albert Hall. The session was timed for 8-30 but the quorum was not complete till about ten. Neither the Maharaja of Mahmudabad nor Mr. Jinnah had come and the former did not come at all. Towards 10-30 the House evinced signs of impatience and Mr. Abdur Rahim (Assam) moved that since their leaders had not arrived even after two hours' waiting, the meeting of the League should authorise the permanent assistant Secretary of the League to perform the duties of the Secretary. He did not wish to criticise the action of the leaders because he did not know what they were doing. Immediately after this Mr. Jinnah arrived and the session commenced.

SYMPATHY WITH AFGHANISTAN.

Malik Barkat Ali then moved: "This meeting of the All-India Muslim League places on record its sincere and warm appreciation of the splendid efforts that are being made by His Majesty King Amanullah Khan to make Afghanistan a great and progressive country and on the present occasion when a number of rebels, whose action this meeting condemns, are creating trouble offers its heartiest sympathies to His Majesty in his endeavours to quell this disturbance and trusts that His Majesty, having crushed the rebellion, will succeed in his desire to place Afghanistan in the front rank of the nations of the world."

The mover said King Amanullah was not entitled to the sympathies of all civilised nations of the world, but preeminently the sympathies of the Indian Muslims. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The next resolution passed was one requesting the Governor of Bengal to send back the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill for reconsideration, because it was detrimental to the interests of the ryots or failing which the resolution requests the Viceroy to withhold his assent to the Bill on the same grounds.

MR. JINNAH SPRINGS A SURPRISE.

Mr. Jinnah then moved: "This session of the Muslim League do stand adjourned and that the Council of the League is hereby instructed to summon the adjourned session at such place and time that they may consider suitable before the end of May 1929."

In moving the resolution he said: "I think you will agree with me that the question with which we are now engaged is concerned with the most vital and paramound interests of the Mussalmans of India. We have been engaged in discussing this question for last six days, but we have not yet arrived at any definite results yet." He, therefore, hoped that the House would accept his resolution unanimously.

LEAGUE MEETING ADJOURNED.

Mr. Abdur Rahim (Assam) wanted to protest against this action of the leaders in calling the session before considering the question before-hand and thus causing inconvenience to those who had come to attend the session. Time and again session had been postponed without even giving proper notice. But on the request of the President the speaker withdrew his opposition and Mr. Jinnah's proposition being put to vote was carried. Then commenced the meeting of the Council of the League.—A.P. Special.

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CONSIDERATION OF NEHRU REPORT DEFERRED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

At a meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Muslim League this morning Mr. Jinnah, President of the Council of the League, moved that the present sessions of the League be adjourned till the end of May 1929 to be held in a place to be decided later. In the course of a brief speech, Mr. Jinnah said in his opinion and the opinion of his colleagues, in view of the gravity of the situation and considering the vital issues before the country the session of the League should be adjourned there was no other speech but there were a few dissentients to Mr. Jinnah's motion which was put to vote and carried by an overwhelming majority. This concluded the current session of the Muslim League which was to have discussed the Nehru Report to-day. On Mr. Jinnah's motion being accepted the League deferred the consideration of the Nehru Report.—A.P. Special.

Tinnevelly.—The Provincial Conference of Yadhavas terminated after passing several resolutions of which one authorised Yadhavakula Mahasangam, Madras, to present a memorandum to the Simon Commission and give oral evidence.—A. P.

Tiruppur.—A loss estimated at Rs. 30,000 has been caused by a fire which broke out in the godowns belonging to the Ranga Vilas Cotton Ginning Factory, destroying cotton, lint and cotton kappas.—A. P.

THE MUSLIM DEMANDS

(Continued from previous page.)

have small minorities. This is the reason why we say. Fix one-third and let it be distributed amongst Muslims according to our own adjustment." (At this stage Pandit Motilal entered the Convention and was loudly cheered.)

ADULT SUFFRAGE AND PUNJAB AND BENGAL.

Mr. Jinnah next referred to their second demand that in the event of adult suffrage not being granted the Punjab and Bengal should have seats reserved on a population basis and no more subject to be re-examined at the end of ten years. He said: "You remember originally our proposal emanated from certain Muslim leaders in March, 1927, known as the Delhi proposals that was dealt by the A. I. C. C. in Bombay and at the Madras Congress, and the Muslim League in Calcutta last December substantially endorsed at least this part of the proposal. I am not going into the detailed arguments. It really resolves itself into one proposition, that Mahomedans in the Punjab and Bengal, although they are in a majority, their voting strength is not in proportion to their population. That was one of the reasons. The Nehru Report has now found a substitute, and they say that if adult franchise is established then there is no need for reservation; but in the event of its not being established we want to leave no doubt that there should be reservation for Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal according to their population, but they shall not be entitled to additional seats." There were some interruptions, to which Mr. Jinnah replied: Please do not interrupt me. I cannot argue with you all individually.

Mr. Jinnah next dealt with the League's objection to clause 13 empowering the Central Government to suspend the provincial constitution, to the question of residuary powers, which they should grant to the Provincial Governments and the revision of schedules laying down the Central and Provincial subjects.

PURELY A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

Mr. Jinnah next gladly announced that there was unanimity that no change should be made in the Constitution without a four-fifths majority of eit er House separately and again four-fifths majority of the two Houses at joint sittings. Approving of the change finally as regards Sind, they had moved the deletion of the words which stated that Sind be constituted into a separate province onl on the establishment of a system of Government outlined in the Report. Mr. Jinnah commented: "We feel this difficulty. We do not know when this will fructify and I think this House wil lagree that we shall have to go through a struggle before we see the realisation of that vision and if you want me to be party to this agreement and I have got to deal with it, then I want you to understand me.

DUTY OF THE CONVENTION.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said: Supposing the Government choose within six months, or a year, or two years to separate Sind before the establishment of a Government under this Constitution, are Mahomedans to say: We do not want it? If that is your intention I agree that so long as this clause stands its meaning is that Mahomedans should oppose its sepration until simultaneously a Government is established under this Constitution. We sa : Delete these words, and I am supporting in my argument by facts. You do not make such a remark about N.W.F. Province. Supposing the Government introduced Reforms in the N.W.F. Province are you to say, No. That province is to remain on the same footing as other provinces. The Committee say they cannot accept it as a resolution records the agreement arrived at by he parties who signed it at Lucknow. With the utmost deference to the members of that Committee I venture to say that is no valid ground. There may have been certain persons at Lucknow who were present at that Conference and may have signed it eiher in a personal or a representative capacity. The Muslim League was not represented. The various other organisations present here to-da were not represented. Are we bound: is this Convention bound, because a particular resolution was passed by agreement, therefore I am out of this Court. I consider the scheme, so far as this Convention is concerned. I, therefore, say this is not a valid reason, and it is within your jurisdiction to make any modification you think proper."

Finally Mr. Jinnah referred to what he thought was a slip that a provision in the Punjab HinduffMuslim agreement was omitted from the supplementary Report stating that the settlement was acceptable on the basis of the scheme of adult franchise alone.

Dr. Alam supporting Mr. Jinnah in a sentence appealed to the good sense of the House.

DR. T. B. SAPRU'S APPEAL.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said it was leaving to-night for Allahabad and would express his views on the various points raised by Mr. Jinnah. As one who was intimately asociated with the preparation of the Nehru Report under the leadership of his distinguished friend, Pandit Motilal, he assured them that every point of view was studied. "We are actuated by one main maximum amount of unity. (Hear, Hear). Many parties which belong to different schools of thought which have worked during the last eight or ten years on different platforms, were prepared to co-operate with each other in evolving a Constitution not merely for our day but for posterity. (Hear, Hear) That was the spirit in which we approached our task. You can easily imagine if the Report had come to be written by people of one school of thought blonging to any one of the organisations it would have been very different. It was you who were responsible for the Committee. The responsibilit rests much more heavily on Congressmen who invited the members of other political parties to join in producing the schee carrying the greatest amount of agreement. Do not, therefore, judge the scheme from the narrow point of view of party politicians. The Report wa swritten in a spirit of Indian nationalism to remove disunity which is disfiguring our public life and to restore harmony in certain matters, so that we may work shoulder to shoulder in regard to these matters. It was only after careful and the fullest discussion that we settled on the ideal or he objective of Dominion Status.

"The next question was as to the means to be adopted for attaining that end. On that there was complete agreement. We did not disguise from ourselves the position which I trust will be realised by every one of you, that there can be no greater self-deception on the part of any one, be he a Congressmen. Liberal, Independence man, Hindu Sabhite or Muslim Leaguer that it is possible for India to achieve Dominion Status, not to speak of Independence, if there is not complete harmony on the broad principles between the communit and other community.

"WHY ADULT FRANCHISE WAS ADOPTOD."

Continuing Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said, the essence of the whole problem was the communal question and when we approached it we had in mind the Delhi proposals and others made in other quarters. We tried to explore as many avenues as possible and come to the conclusion that the only possible way of solving it in India was by taking courage in both hands going hsadlong towards what I consider to be most democratic state, namely, to adopt adult franchise so that each community may stand on perfect equality with the other. That being the position, it followed that the Mahomedan community in the Central Legislature should get representation in proportion to its numerical strength in the whole of India. That was a logical position and we adopted it logically. If you examine the figures you will find that including the nominated members, the Muslim representation in the Central Legislature is twenty-seven per cent. and Mr. Jinnah wants thirty-three. In making observations that follow, I am not in the slightest degree disloyal to the Chairman or am departin from the Nehru Report. At the same time, it seems to me that you are face dwith occasions, when the first and the last question should be bring about unity, even at the sacrifice of the reputation for being logical. I would rather lose my reputation as a logician than imperil the success of this Conference. Gentlemen, remember it is not only your own countrymen but the world is watching you. If you leave this pandal with failure, you will have done great damage to the country from which it may recover for a quarter of a century. The simple position is that for the sake of settlement you are invited by Mr. Jinnah, never, illogically and unreasonably, to agree to this proposition, which I consider is not inconsistent with the Nehru Report. (Voices of "No" and some interruptions).

Speaking for myself, I would like you to picture Mr. Jinnah, whom I have known intimately for fifteen years. If he is a spoilt child and a naughty child I am prepared to say give him what he wants and be finished it. I am going to ask him to be reasonable, but we must as a practical statesman try to solve the problem and not be misled by arithmetical figures.

RESIDUARY POWERS.

Touching the question of reservation of seats in the Punjab and Bengal as an alternative, Sir T. B. Sapru said, he would put forward an alternative but if a better alternative could be suggested, he was open to adopt it. He hoped Mr. Jinnah would reconsider his position on this point. As regards residuary powers, many eminent Mahomedans had suggested these to be left with the provinces. Sir T. B. Sapru warned them against being misled by the examples of other countries. For in the case of the U.S.A. the President and in the case of Switzerland, an irrecoverable executive were the chief centres of gravity while Australian statesmen already thought their fore-fathers had made a mistake in giving residuary powers to the provinces. "Having regard to the peculiar position of India, it would be unwise to vest these powers in the provinces. The constitution we have devised i sneither federal nor unitary. It is both. As a constitutional lawyer I feel even if Hindus are prepared to agree, I would warn them on this point. Do not allow your mind to be misguided by the fact that in certain provinces you will have a Hindu majority and in others a Muslim majority. (Hear, hear). Personally, I feel in spite of my suspicions, as you may have, you will have to pool together your energies, if you have the spirit of distrust and suspicion. Let me tell you it is no use evolving your constitution. You have got to take certain risks and these must be taken in the spirit of abundant faith and hopefulness."

SIR T. B. AGREES WITH MR. JINNAH.

Sir T. B. Capru agreed with Mr. Jinnah that clause 13 (A) regarding suspension of the provincial constitution was susceptible to improvement and two schedules regarding the provincial and Central subjects could also be modified. As regards Sind, this Convention could also be modified. As regards this, the Convention had, of course, full authority to upset any arrangement arrived at, at Lucknow, if it so wished. Dr. Sapru concluded with an appeal, "I beg of you to remember the supreme character of this occasion for the nation's sake. Do not allow your mind to be affected by narrow considerations of expediency of the hour or by bitter memories of recent conflicts. But, approach it from the point of view of the future of the posterity. If you do so, whatever may be your political differences, in the matter of programme, you will tell the world that so far as the constitution of India is concerned, the political parties stand shoulder to shoulder with each other." (Applause).

The President said that there were fice points which Mr. Jinnah had placed before them and he proposed to deal with those five points first.

THE LIBERALS' ATTITUDE.

Mr. Chintamani with the permission of the Chair at this stage announced the decisions of the organisation he represented, namely, the Liberation Federation. The Council of the Federation decided that on the question of Residuary powers, resting with the Central Government or the Provincial Governments, every member of the Federation attending this Convention should vote for residuary powers residing in the Central Government and not in the Provincial Government. On other questions under discussion, the Federation had not issued any mandate and every member was free to take his own line of action and for doing this, he would not be liable to accusation of disloyalty. But the Liberal Party had advised members attending the Convention to act with the feeling of national well-being and bringing about harmony, to which all other considerations were to be subjected. They should therefore vote for the Nehru Committee Report. If however on any point there was any other agreed settlement, then they should vote for that agreed settlement.

MR. JAYAKAR'S IMPRESSIVE SPEECH.

Mr. Jayakar then made an impressive speech, which was said on all hands to have had a great bearing on the voting on the amendment of Mr. Jinnah in regard to reservation of seats for Muslims in the Central Legislature. He said, he was sure in venturing to speak on this subject, he would add to his evil reputation as a Communalist. The word communalism had acquired a most extraordinary significance in these days. "If I venture to speak of the rights of Hindus, I am a communalist but if a Mussalman with nationalist tendencies fights for the rights of the Muslims he still remains a nationalist." He had listened with great attention to Mr. Jinnah and congratulated him on the lucidity and grit with which he had put Muslim demands. Sir Tej Bahadur, the speaker believed, was not serious when he described Mr. Jinnah as a spoilt child. He had known Mr. Jinnah for over fifteen years as a colleague and his mentality was not such that if demands of that "naughty boy" were not acceded, he would break away or run away from them. He had put forth the demands of the Muslim League and he had every right to be heard. The question the had to consider was now far, legitimately, the interests of Mussalmans were to be safeguarded, how far they had been safeguarded in the Nehru Report Constitution and how far more they required to be safeguarded. "Let me sound another warning. I am not here as a representative of the Hindu Maha Sabha. But as one of the signatories of the Nehru Report." When Pandit Motilal had first invited him to join the Nehru Committee, he had humbly pointed out to him that time was not ripe for any attempt at constitution-mongering because the right mentality in which Hindus, and Mussalmans could sit together had not yet some. While on this topic he referred to a talk he had with Mr. Jinnah in Bombay.

Mr. Jinnah intervened, "Sir it is not usual to disclose private conversations, because I think in my turn I can say certain things which may not be very nice. The principle of it is wrong."

Mr. Jayakar: "Im not disclosing any private conversation."

FOUR PILLARS OF NEHRU REPORT.

Mr. Jayakar continued, that they had rushed into communal settlement at the Lusknow Conference. The Muslim League, somehow or other, for some reason or other, kept out of it. There was a lot in the Nehru Report, with which the speaker and many of his friends did not agree. But they had decided to stand by it, as Sir T. B. Sapru said behind it lay the greatest common measure of agreement in the country. Four main principles on the basis of which that communal compromise was based were: First, no other community except Mussalmans was going to have representation by reservation of seats; second, that this representation was on the basis of adult franchise; and third, that no majorities were to have reservation of seats, and fourth, minorities were to be recognised only in the province of N. W. F. and Sind. When it was dismembered, everywhere else minorities were to have no reservation of seats at all. It was not a question of logicality; but they must recognise that there was four pillars on which the whole edifice of the Report stood. If they took away one brick, the whole structure would collapse. Then, again parties to the Communal Pact had accepted it as a whole and if any alteration were made they were liable to back out of it. He did not object to the Muslims getting a few more seats, but he warned the House that already it was with difficulty that the speaker was keeping back, troubles in his camp, who might break away, if any violent departure from the pact was attempted. The speaker had known Mr. Jinnah as a patriotic man and he had no doubt that, even if the demands of his community were not accepted he would not break away from them but try to bring the Muslim League with him.

Mr. Jinnah intervened: But will the League come with me?

Mr. Jayakar: You will do your best for it.

Mr. Jayakar further said, there was no use in hiding the fact that all amedments put forward by Mr. Jinnah had their origin in a communal spirit. They were based on suspicion, with which whole atmosphere was surcharged. If they wanted to go about their task, they must do so in an atmosphere of mutual trust and must be prepared to take a certain amount of risks.

Mr. Jayakar concluded amidst loud applause, that the occasion when the Liberal Federation was joining hands with them. They had come after 50 years and therefore he appealed to the House not to wreak the noble edifice in the erection of which that body had joned them.

MR. JINNAH'S REPLY.

Mr. Jinnah replying said, the reason why no other delegate from the Muslim League was going to take part in this debate was that they had not come to the Convention for the purpose of arguing or debating or for giving reasons. They had come to theis conclusions. It would raise controversy. It would raise bad blood. Some people would not like it The point to consider in this that Communalism exists in this country. The point is not who is to blame for it We have to very carefully consider it Nastly remarks serve no purpose Mr. Javakar had said that if arrogant demands of the Muslim.

A QUESTION TO MR. JAYAKAR.

Mr. Jinnah enntinued, "I am not here to-day to express my opinion as to whether the constitution ought to have been framed or not. But we have obtained the greatest common measure of agreements and I want to ask Mr. Jayakar to consider whether he wants to make it greater or not. We are engaged to-day in a very serious and solemn transaction. it isn't merely for any organisation to come and say 'yes, we agree to it.' We are here for the purpose of entering into a solemn contract and all parties, who enter it will have to work for it and fight for it. Therefore, it is essential that you must get not only the Muslim League but the Muslims of India and here I am not speaking on this question as a Mussalman but as an India and it is my desire to see that I get seven crores of Mussalmans to march along with me in this struggle. Would you be content with a few? Would you be content if, Mr. Jinnah would say I am with you?" Do you want Mr. Jinnah or do you want the Muslim community? You must remember that the two major communities in India (I say this without the slighest disrespect for other communities like Sikhs) are Hindus and Musalmans and naturally, therfore, those two communities have got to be reconciled, united and made to feel that their interests are common and they are marching along together. I want you, therefore, to adopt that statesmanship which, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru described. He says you must not allow this to be broken up for a small difference Not that you are asking me to give something. It is I, who am asking you to give me something. I am not asking this because I am a 'naughty child'. I give you an historical instance."

Prof. Manikrao of Baroda whose Golden Jubilee is celebrated to-day.

PROF. MANIKRAO OF BARODA.

H. H. The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar who arrived by the mail boat on Friday.

CONSIDERATION FOR MINORITIES.

Mr. Jinnah then proceeded to show from the constitutional history of Canada and Egypt that the minorities are always afraid of majorities and that in those countries the majorities had been given representation in excess of their population strengths. Mr. Jinnah proceeded, "I do ask you once more to consider this question of security of minority before you can expect to carry it with you. Please, don't think that I am threatening you because I am liable to be misunderstood. If we don't settle this question to-day, we will settle it to-morrow. We are the sons of this land. We have to live together. We have to work together and whatever our differences may be, let us not arouse bad blood. If we cannot agree let us agree to differ. But let us part as friends. Nothing will make me more happy than to see Hindus and Musalmans united I believe there is no progress for India, until Musalmans and Hindus are united and for that purpose let not force, philosophy and squabbles stand in the way of your bringing that about."

The Chairman then put all the amendments of Mr. Jinnah to vote, which were all lost by majority excepting one, one about restriction about alteration of the constitution unless passed by four-fifths majority in either House and also in both Houses sitting jointly and the other with regard to the incorporation in the draft constitution proviso in the Punjab Hindu Muslim agreement of Lucknow. Thus, his proposal regarding one-third representation in the Central Legislature, about residuary powers and about an alternative to adult franchise were rejected. The president wished to proceed with the consideraton of the Sikh case, but as the House was getting impatient, he adjourned till 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 30th December, when the first question to be considered will be the Sikh case.—Associated Special Service.

INDIGENOUS BANKING

FEDERATION OF CHAMBERS URGES ENQUIRY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce passed several resolutions urging the representation of India by Indians at all International Labour Conferences and requesting Government to appoint a Committee to hold an enquiry into indigenous banking. A Committee to co-operate with the International Chamber of Commerce was appointed with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas as President and Mr. D. P. Khaitan as Vice-President.—A. P.

MEETING OF STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

NEW FINANCE MEMBER PRESIDES FOR FIRST TIME

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

A meeting of the Standing Finance Committee was held in Imperial Bank office this afternoon when Sir George Schuster presided for the first time. Those present were Mr. Harbilas Sarda, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. S. N. Haji, Haji Ismail Chowdhury, Sirdar Gulab Singh, Mr. Sarvottam Rao, Mr. S. C. Mukerjee, Sir Darcy Lindsay and Mr. Arthur Moore and Mr. Earnest Burden, Secretary.

The member of the Finance Committee were introduced to Sir George Schuster by Mr. Burdon. This meeting was called in Calcutta so that members may be able to appreciate all the requirements of the case by actually viewing the situation and the present stage of the various properties and plots of land involved in the proposed exchange of the premises between the Imperial Bank and Customs House, Calcutta.

Government consider it urgent that the matter should be decided in time so that the provisions may be made in the next budget and the Standing Finance Committee is understood to have gentrally approved of the Government proposal. It is understood that the next meeting of this Committee will be held on the 21st January at Delhi.—A. P.

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Makardhwaj
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Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
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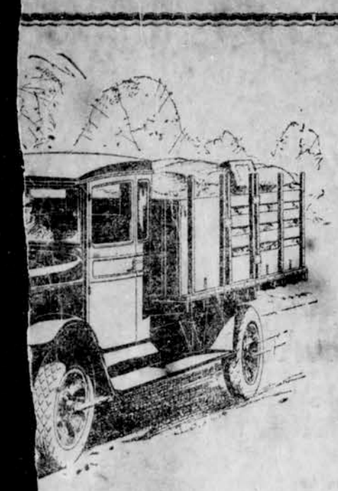
Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY, 2.



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INDIA'S STRUGGLE FO
POLITICAL EXPRESSIO

(Continued from page 6).

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BE REPRESENTED BY
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CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

ion of Indian Chambers
resumed its second meet-
the Dalhousie Institute.
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Birla, M.L.A. (Calcutta),
Federation of the In-
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of appointing non-Indians
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"DISGRACEFUL."

mphasised that it was essential
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Indians it would be most dis-
ul to suggest that no capable In-
were found to represent India at
Conference. Mr. R. K. Shanmu-
Chetty (Madras) in seconding re-
ed from personal experience that
s the full quota of delegates was
it was impossible to take part in
he committee meetings that were
simultaneously at Geneva where
ous issues affecting the destiny of
a were discussed.

he Hon. Sir B. M. Mitra said that
this resolution were carried it would
ceive the most careful consideration
the Government in due course. The
solution was carried.

The Federation adopted a resolution
ecommending Mr. Seth Kasturbhai
alubhai as a delegate and Messrs. R.
. Shanmukham Chetty (Madras), P
Mukerjee (Punjab), B. Das (Behar) and
Khan Bahadur A. Chandoo (Burma) as
advisers to represent the employers in
this country at 12th sessions of the
International Labour Conference and
Mr. Jadunath Ray as a delegate and
Messrs. H. A. Master, Fakirjea Cowas-
jee, K. C. Neogy, M.L.A., and Sheriff
Hasan at 13th ses2sion.—A.P. Special.

ANDHRA FINE KHADI

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' asso-ciation, writes:—

It was brought to our notice in the be-ginning of this year that there was some suspicision of mill-yarn being mixed up in the manufacture of the fine Khadi of Andhra. Steps were immediately taken to have the position examined and devise ef-fective arrangements to absolutely ensure the genuineness of the productions. A com-mittee was appointed by the Council of the Association to go into the question in detail and recommend a scheme. The com-mittee reported in October and in accor-dance with the recommendations made by the committee our Andhra Branch has started doing the production work in the fine area directly. The certificates given to the private organisations who were working there till recently have had to be with-drawn. All orders, therefore, for genuine Andhra fine Khadi must be addressed to A. I. S. A. fine Khadi Depot, Chicacole. Each piece tested and found genuine will bear the certificate and seal of the Andhra Branch and the signature of the examining officer. As regards Behar Kokti, doubts were raised some time ago regarding the genuineness of the Behar Kokti cloth. The Council of the Association, therefore, in August last instructed our Behar Branch to investigate the matter fully and make arrangements for testing and certi-fication of Kokti pieces. The Branch has now made arrangements for the examina-tion and certification of Kokti cloth. Every piece tested and passed as genuine will bear the certificate of the Behar Branch and the signature of the worker-in-charge of certification. Dealers in genuine Khadi must insist upon the certificate of the Be-har Branch when ordering for Kokti.

London.—Depatures by S. S. "Ranchi" from Marseilles on Friday for Bombay are the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, Lady Strathcona, the Earl and Countess Grey and Sir Edwin Lutyens.—Reuter.

Geneva.—The Preliminary Commission for disarmament which has not met since May 1927 has been convoked to meet on April 15th 1929. United States has accep-ted invitation to attend.—ReuteRr.

Shanghai.—The Provisional court has sentenced to death three Chinese for the murder of Miss Dorothy Thomson.

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The Bom[illegible] Chronicle

FOUNDED [illegible] MEHTA IN 1913. [illegible] REGD. NO. B 1681.

BOMBAY, MO[illegible]EMBER 31 1928

[illegible]GER" AT 87.

on old Memories

[illegible]fter one evening [illegible]ceau would pose [illegible]orning at 9-15, I [illegible] what to do, for I [illegible]ith another French [illegible]was particularly anx- [illegible]ceau, so I decided it [illegible] to his house, explain [illegible]arrange for him to [illegible].

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[illegible]tment house, one of [illegible] apartments with a [illegible] a concierge and seve- [illegible]lose noisy occupants [illegible]tement that France's [illegible]

[illegible]JUMBLE.

[illegible]dives. It is strange [illegible]ic sort of homage to [illegible]d I confess that when [illegible]ge (at the moment [illegible] baby) which floor M. [illegible] was somewhat starti- [illegible] without even raising [illegible] the ground floor in [illegible]

[illegible]ugh a dark hall into [illegible]. Here I was in the [illegible]ent most of his wak- [illegible] which, if inanimate [illegible] personality, must be [illegible]r representative of [illegible]

[illegible]seemed to be cluttered [illegible]sorts, so crowded that [illegible] brings to mind no in- [illegible]ut a jumbled mass of [illegible]e-a-brac.

[illegible] were bookcases, the [illegible]re filled with vases and [illegible] above these photographs, [illegible]prints. In the middle of [illegible]e inevitable white mantel [illegible]characteristic of all French [illegible] all sorts of knick-knacks [illegible]ed. A sofa took up the [illegible]ining [illegible]e, while in the centre was a [illegible]ge kidney-shaped desk, piled high with [illegible]pers, books, and pieces of African pot- [illegible]ry.

THE WOMAN WITH RED HAIR.

A number of chairs helped fill the remaining space and aided in furthering the crowded effect.

With the exception of two sketches by Monet, the pictures appeared to have been selected for their subjects rather than their artistic worth.

But beside the mirror, and in one of the most prominent places, hung a large watercolour drawing of a woman with red hair, a profile of a woman with delicate features—not French, I thought, and I immediately began to wonder if, perhaps, it was a drawing made long ago of that Stamford girl, Miss Mary Plumer, who afterward became Mme. Clemenceau, but with whom her husband had not lived for some time previous to her death.

I imagined him sitting at his desk and looking up at the picture as he was writing, and living again the years in America when he taught French in that young ladies' school in Connecticut. The entire room evidently belonged to a man living with his memories. Things were there not for themselves but for the associations connected with them.

As I look back now I realise that all these impressions were crowded into a space of time much less than it takes to record them, for I had hardly seated myself on the couch when I heard the patter of feet and two strange little grey dogs trotted in. Short and squat, with long hair covering their eyes and hanging over their mouths, they were appropriate heralds of the short, little grey man who came in after them.

This was Clemenceau. Dressed in grey, grey slippers on his feet grey silk gloves on his hands and a modification of the pom's hat, likewise in grey, on his head. All [illegible] his [illegible] accentuated [illegible] of his skin

he began, "You are twenty-five minutes late; I wrote you to come at a quarter to nine and now it's ten after. I do not like to be kept waiting. The sand runs too rapidly through the glass."

I explained that his letter had said a quarter past nine and I had another appointment at 9-15, but that I would come at any other time he would name.

"There is no other time; I have arranged to give you this time, you are late, but I will pose for you now—otherwise not at all."

Clemenceau spoke in English, very good English with a French accent—a rather sharp incisive speech with a rising inflection as he finished each sentence. But his manner gave a note of finality to what he had to say, so that I immediately felt there was no use arguing about what time his letter named or in endeavouring to change the hour of the appointment.

I accordingly told him that I would draw him then and there, and the Tiger drew in his claws and purred. He literally purred, for with the slighest suspicion of a grunt of satisfaction he dropped his gruff manner and became a charming, beneficent old gentleman.

He tried several places in the room in order to get the best lighting, he made sure that I was comfortable, and when everything was arranged satisfactorily he began to pose.

DRAMA OF A FACE.

Unlike many other busy men I have drawn, he gave me his undivided time and neither read nor wrote as I made my sketch, but, seated at his desk with his hands clasped in front of him, he looked straight ahead of him into space.

Here I was seated in a rear apartment in an out-of-the-way street in Paris with one of the world figures in history. The light from the window fell directly on him and brought into strong relief the well-modelled head. The light was not complimentary; it did not soften the wrinkles, nor did it blur the marks of age. But, after all, if was the right kind of light in which to draw this rugged old Frenchman, most of whose life had been spent in fighting.

Though we were in the heart of Paris, nevertheless, none of its noise or bustle filtered into the high, half-lighted room in which Clemenceau sat.

Neither of us said a word. I wanted to speak, but he seemed so engrossed that I hesitated. As I drew I tried to read some of his thoughts, for, politician though he is, his face is no mask, and his expression changes and seems to betray what is passing through his mind.

At one time the faintest suspicion of a smile appeared to cross his face, while at another I thought I detected the trace of a watery film over his eyes.

Once I was almost sure that he was living over the days in Montmartre, when, as a young doctor, he had treated, gratuitously, the poor of the neighbourhood. I saw him again go through the fearful strain of war, and later, when a peculiar look of sadness came over his face, I was certain that he was wondering why the one gift that he had really wanted had been withheld from him by the French people.

THE LOST FRIENDS.

Like the Romans, they had caused to be placed in each schoolhouse of the nation tablets recording the fact that Georges Clemenceau was deserving of the thanks of the Republic; but the thing that he wanted was the Presidency, and this had been denied him.

Suddenly catching hold of himself, he turned and smiled a half guilty smile as if he felt I had overheard his thoughts. And in that eloquent silence I am sure that I did. But the spell was broken, and I knew that whatever he would say could not be half so revealing as the reflections of his inner moods which crossed his face as he sat there in silence.

One of the little dogs that had been asleep on a newspaper that was lying on the sofa got up and shifted his position. Clemenceau looked at me as if he felt that he had given enough of his time. I took the hint.

"The drawing is finished. Will [illegible] it?" I asked, showing it to [illegible] morning."

he used his pen, saying, "I can handle the pen better than the crayon".

I left with the decided impression that Clemenceau is a very lonely man, and in spite of his fame not an overhappy one, for about him there is a note of inexplicable sadness. Almost all of his intimates have gone.

"At eighty-seven," he had said to me, "one does not make new friends, and the old ones have gone to keep appointments that cannot be broken."—The "Sunday Chronicle".

A scene from "Young India".

A scene from "Under the Red Robe" which [illegible] Globe Cinema.

THE LARGEST ANIMAL.

The thrilling story of the discovery of the remains of the largest land animal known to science, in the wilds of Mongolia, was related to a "Daily Express" representative by Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, the American explorer, who is now in London.

"Central Asia," he said, "was once a great incubator, where many of the great animals started existence. It may have been the birthplace of man.

"It was at a place called Ehrlien, in

by Mr. I. K. Yagnik.

[illegible] at the

[illegible] the first dinosaur eggs.

"We [illegible] of an entirely new [illegible], the largest animal [illegible]. The monster, [illegible] the world not less than [illegible] ton years ago was."

Twenty [illegible]

Fourteen [illegible]

As large [illegible] shoulders

Weighing [illegible] ns, and

Had a [illegible]

"The [illegible] lated to the rhinoceros [illegible] long neck, and fed on [illegible] tree-tops. They died out [illegible] became too big and vast [illegible]

SKEL[illegible] TOP.

Mr. Andr[illegible] party of nine scientis[illegible] seven other men found [illegible] beast in fact, but so [illegible] impossible to move it. [illegible] found on a hill-top, [illegible] in their proper position [illegible] skeleton, in another ravi[illegible] away.

OUT! O[illegible]!

CHRONICLE

Congress Numbe[illegible]

Excellent Articles and Fine Illustrations.

Exclusive messages from MAHATMAJI and leaders.

FLAPPER IN P[illegible]

Will She Vote For Prin[illegible]

The suggestion has been made that the millions of women under thirty who will have the right to vote at the forthcoming General Election will be influenced by the best-looking candidate.

Cynics have said that the "flapper" voter will give her support to any Prince Charming who may stand for her division, whatever may be her political principles.

The "Sunday Chronicle" has approached a number of well-known men and women on the subject. Here are their views:—

CARL BRISSON, the actor, who has declined an invitation to stand for a constituency in the Midlands, says:—

I should say that good looks in a candidate will help him to success. And when I say this I mean that women, being essentially good students of human nature—and of man in particular—will be able to see from a candidate's face what sort of a fellow he is.

The "flapper" likes a frank, open countenance, a clear eye that meets the world squarely; and a strong chin that tells the world that the owner means to get what he wants from life.

She will vote for the man who "looks good" rather than the man with "good looks" in the strictly classical sense.

Of course, the political views of the candidate will count, too—more with the new voter than with older people—for these girls come into the political arena full of ideas and enthusiasm.

Good looks will only count if they are backed up by character and sound common-sense—not otherwise. Given good looks and personality a man is fairly certain to gain some attention.

Whether he holds it depends entirely on whether he has brains and intelligence.

MR. B. SEEBOHM ROWNTREE, of the big firm of chocolate manufacturers which employs many hundreds of the new "under thirty" voters.

Good looks are undoubtedly an asset to anyone who is bidding for popularity.

Faces already affect votes to some extent, and will naturally continue to do so with the new electorate. But Nature distributes good looks fairly impartially, and unless it can be guaranteed that all Liberal—shall we say—candidates will be Apollos, opposed by none but plain-faced representatives of other parties, we cannot assume that the final issue will be vitally affected by women's preference for a straight nose or curly hair.

The personality of a candidate is more likely to agect the votes of women of independent thought than mere appearance.

Women are much more inclined to consider political issues rather as ethical problems than as items in any party programme, and would, I think, often give their support to an individually fine man, regardless of which party he might represent.

That which makes it most difficult to foretell the direction of the new vote is the fact that present-day politics are so largely problems in economics, in which women in general are, frankly, not interested.

Did the result of the coming election hang on any great popular issue it might be easy to foretell which aspect of it would appeal to the women, but as things are it seems to me that the support of the five million will be distributed much in the same way as that of the present electorate.

Liberal i[illegible] sion, M[illegible] After [illegible] of Comm[illegible] tate to [illegible] ever vote [illegible] date. [illegible] box just [illegible] MISS [illegible] British [illegible] record. [illegible] Most [illegible] man loo[illegible] he talks [illegible] That [illegible] "flapper [illegible] best-look[illegible] time, I [illegible] to the [illegible]

MIS[illegible] the wel[illegible] I do [illegible] make a [illegible] at the [illegible] ly be a[illegible] who ha[illegible] I thi[illegible] tive, I[illegible] whatev[illegible] in the[illegible] of cou[illegible] even i[illegible]

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